

RHEINLANDER. - Wis.

Brown Street, Rhineland, Wis.

Cash Department Store.

Funeral services over the remains of Frank Conway were held at the M. L. church last Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, the pastor officiating in the presence of a large number of the friends and relatives of the departed one. The services were held at the Woodman lodge, of which Conway was a member, attendances in a body and escorted to Forest Home cemetery where interment was made.

THE STORY TELLER

When taxes were adopted, and the tax certificates were recommended by the said committee to be cancelled, he and the same are hereby cancelled, and the amount is hereby charged back to the said committee, and he is further instructed to issue a redemption receipt for the tax of 1891, on the within described lands for the sum of \$15.00, to the said petitioner, as recommended by the said committee.

Report of committee on Illegal Taxes.

To the County Board of Supervisors of Oneida county, Wis.

Gentlemen—Your committee on Illegal Taxes beg leave to report that the attached list of tax certificates of the sales of 1891-1892-1893, on lands in Oneida county, have been found to be illegal for the reason that the lands, which are covered by the attached list of tax certificates, were assessed before same were entered, and then the said tax certificates are illegal. We recommend that the said tax certificates be cancelled and the amounts of same be charged back to the several towns in the county, in which the lands were situated at the time of the assessment, and as set forth in the schedule hereto annexed.

Mr. Jobson Gets Dinner

WHEN Mr. Jobson got home from his office at five o'clock the other afternoon he found the front door locked. Concluding that the cat had accidentally dropped, he got out his latch key and opened the door. He was surprised to find the vestibule door locked, too. Mumbling something about the inefficiency and imbecility of modern patent locks, he used his latch key on the vestibule door also, and entered his abode. He had hung his coat and hat on the rack before he noticed the queer, lonesome silence that broods over a house the occupants of which are all out. Mr. Jobson was visibly rattled.

"Hare!" he called to his wife, somewhat commandingly from the bottom of the stairs, at the same time muttering something about women who stay upstairs primping all the afternoon. But there was no reply. Mr. Jobson went to the head of the basement stairs. "Lily!" he called to the black servant. Lily replied not.

"Well, here's a deuced pretty rattle!" ejaculated Mr. Jobson, spreading his legs out in the hall and looking savage. "What's the meaning of it, I'd like to know? Man comes home from toil and drudgery at his regular daily hour and finds his home as deserted as a northwestern boomtown church. Wife paddling the streets, servant off attending some five o'clock tea and parlor social, and no more sign of dinner than of elephant tracks! And I'm so hungry that I could eat a burro stuffed with firecrackers! Now, this is the worst yet. I'm willing to do as much and to stand as much as the next man for the sake of peace and a quiet life, and to keep my home together, but I'll be eternally nibbled if this isn't too."

The situation bore so heavily upon Mr. Jobson's spirits that he couldn't finish the sentence. He set to work thinking out schemes whereby he could exhibit his displeasure. He was in two minds as to whether he would receive Mrs. Jobson upon her return with fiery and sarcastic allusions, or greet her with solemn, martyr-like dignity, displaying evidences of grief and disappointment too profound for adequate expression. Mr. Jobson felt very much abused. He looked around to see if there was any note of explanation tacked to the top of the bureau, or resting on the mantel, or stuck in an easel on the piano. There was no note.

"Nope," mused Mr. Jobson, when he had finished his search. "There's not even a line of explanation. Just a plain case of heartless, callous indifference. And after the way I have toiled and moiled—"

The thought was almost too much for Mr. Jobson's composure. He collected himself, however, with a great effort, and decided upon a course to pursue. At first he reflected that it would be a good scheme for him to write a short, jerky note addressed to Mrs. Jobson, stick it up in some prominent place, and then depart for a wild, tumultuous time of it downtown, returning at three o'clock in the morning in a night-dress and an aggressive frame of mind. But he remembered that the last time he had chosen this method of exhibiting his displeasure over a farced grievance he had hardly been able to drag himself around for a week afterward.

"Too much of a boomtown that way," thought Mr. Jobson, deciding not to have recourse to the tumultuous plan. "I know just what I'll do!" he suddenly thought, and he proceeded immediately to put his scheme into operation. He took off his coat and elaborately rolled up his sleeves. Then he descended to the basement kitchen. He lighted all the burners in the gas range, coming perilously close to blowing himself to eternity in the operation, and started in to cook dinner for himself. First he dumped about half a pound of coffee into the pot, and filling it up to the top with water, put it on to boil. Then he dug around for materials wherewith to make himself some corn bread. He raged all the materials about him on the kitchen table, and within five minutes he was in corn meal, molasses and other things up to his elbows. He put a great many

ingredients in the corn meal, and even looked at the Worcestershire sauce and the cayenne pepper. He managed to get the pan into the oven after 20 minutes of exhausting labor, by which time he was a sight, as, in fact, was the whole kitchen. Then Mr. Jobson carefully sharpened the bread knife and hunted for the bacon. He cut off three half-inch-thick slices of the bacon with the bread knife, incidentally gashing his left forefinger pretty badly. After going upstairs and binding up his slithered finger, he doggedly returned to the job of getting his dinner.

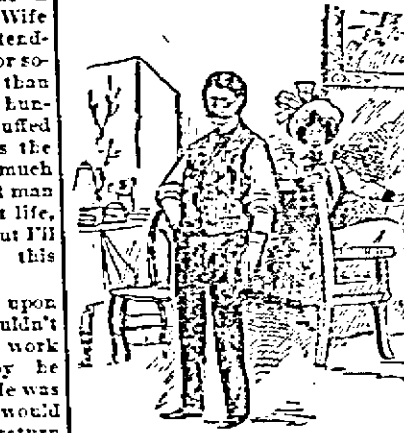
"Might as well learn now as any other time," he growled to himself. "I can see how things are going in this camp, and the sooner I learn how to hustle for myself, why—"

Then Mr. Jobson started around for ten minutes for the eggs before he concluded to look for them in the ice box. He hadn't put any eggs in the corn bread. Then he got the biggest pan he could lay his hands to, put it on the range, dropped about a quarter of a pound of butter in it, threw the three half-inch-thick slices of bacon into the pan, and looked somewhat reassured when he heard the sizzling and saw the smoke. He cracked three eggs, breaking them all in the operation, and dumped them into the pan beside the bacon. Then he went upstairs to get another bandage for his cut finger. When he returned to the kitchen the coffee had boiled all over the range and floor, the kitchen was full of smoke, and the bacon and eggs were burned to a crisp. Mr. Jobson set his jaw down hard. He cut three more slices of bacon and broke three more eggs, and this time he watched the mess vigilantly. Then he set a place for himself at the dining-room table, and, in just one hour and forty minutes after he had started to get dinner for himself, he sat down in state, with his sleeves still rolled up to his elbows, and corn meal paste all over his face, although he didn't know this. When Mr. Jobson suddenly recollected the corn bread in the oven, by the way, and got it out, it was no more like corn bread than plantains are like onions. It was of about the same consistency as asphalt. Mr. Jobson, however, set the pan beside him on the table, chopped into it with great exertion, and partook of it anyhow.

"I'm no quitter," said he to himself, doggedly, as he filed his teeth on the weird corn bread.

Mr. Jobson was wading into his butter-cooked bacon and eggs, his alleged corn bread, and his turbid coffee, when he heard the click of the latch key in the basement door. Mrs. Jobson had seen the light in the basement, and wondered greatly thereat.

When she stood in the frame of the dining-room door and saw Mr. Jobson, corn meal paste from his chin to his hair, solemnly partaking of his personally-conducted meal — and when Mr. Jobson saluted her in a sepulchral tone with a haughty "good evening, madam!" — Mrs. Jobson reeled toward the dining-room couch and rolled on



MRS. JOBSON RETURNS.

in a burst of uncontrollable laughter. Mr. Jobson regarded her stiffly. Every time Mrs. Jobson raised her head from the couch pillows she broke into renewed laughter.

"Am I to suppose, madam," inquired Mr. Jobson, in his deepest and most impressive bass, "that you have been partaking of the stimulants of the season to such an extent that you're—"

The rest of it was drowned by another outburst of merry laughter from the couch.

"Mrs. Jobson," said Mr. Jobson, "I am, as you know, a just man, and before I take any steps in this matter I will permit you to vouchsafe an explanation of your conduct, if you can."

Mrs. Jobson found her handkerchief and dried the tears of laughter from her eyes.

"Why, you ridiculous old thing, you!" she said to Mr. Jobson.

"Ridiculous—Mrs. Jobson, I venture to advise you to have a care—have a care!" exclaimed Mr. Jobson, pushing away his plate and looking as ferocious as he could, considering the corn meal that adorned his face.

"I don't suppose we agreed at breakfast this morning," said Mrs. Jobson, as calmly as she could for the mirth that bubbled within her, "to meet downtown at half-past four this afternoon, purchase the new rug for the parlor and sitting-room, look over the field with a view to Christmas gifts and then take dinner at a restaurant? You don't remember, of course, that we talked over the plan for ten minutes this morning?"

"Who-who-er?"

What Mr. Jobson was going to say will never be known. His incoherent remarks simply ended in a gurgle. But he gathered himself sufficiently to look at Mrs. Jobson with deep sorrow and reproach. Then he went upstairs to their bedroom, slammed the door after him and it closed to show himself for the remainder of the evening. — Washington Star.

Venezuelan National Games.

The great national games of Venezuela are chess and checkers.

BITS OF FASHION.

Various Details of the Costumes That Are Now Popular with the Ladies.

A delicate odor of sandalwood is one of the perfumes one notices now occasionally when one meets handsomely dressed women. More sandalwood boxes are used now than for a good many years.

It is hardly to be believed, but the old-fashioned jersey waist is in again. It looks very familiar, and the styles have changed so that it comes in in much the same shape that it went out. It is made in a short, pointed basque, braided with a standing collar, and of course the same old plain-topped sleeves which it showed when last on view.

The embroidered pale blue and pink silk nightgown for men to be seen in the haberdashers' windows just now are pretty enough to make women weep with envy, and the "braces" of handsome broad silk and satin are beautiful enough not to seem such ugly, uncouth things to look at after all. Women have to look in the haberdashers' windows nowadays, because they are just as likely to see things made for their personal use there as in the shops devoted exclusively to women's wares.

Animals of all sorts are sold in small charms of metal for luck. They have been found only at the high-priced jewelers, and it costs some money to get luck in that way. But now luck is to be found cheap on Twenty-third street, where one of the numerous vendors is selling small dogs, two or three different breeds, at prices that are within the reach of everyone. "Buy your mascot here," he calls; "only one cent apiece, six for five." They are well-molded little dogs, just about the size of the more expensive charms, and worth at least one cent.

A handsome black and white petticoat is made of striped silk with black lace ruffles. A wide black and white stripe always has distinction if it is not so wide that it looks loud. This skirt has a foundation of white silk for the black lace flounces, one wide one edged with a narrow black one. The top and bottom of this narrow ruffle are edged with a ruffling of white, black-edged ribbon, and above the wide flounce is an insertion of black lace edged with two narrow ruffings of this same ribbon, and through the insertion is run a wide piece of black ribbon, which ties with long loops and ends at one side. — N. Y. Times.

HOUSEHOLD HELPS.

Short Suggestions for Young Housewives Concerning Culinary Affairs.

The left-over pieces of baked or boiled fish should be faked before they are cold.

The yolk of eggs alone should not be used for covering croquettes, cutlets and the like.

Cracker crumbs absorb more fat than bread crumbs in frying.

Bread, rolls and other similar dishes require a hotter oven when mixed with water than when milk is used.

Oranges or lemons that are served without paring should be thoroughly scrubbed with a brush and cold water, as the tiny black specks so often seen on the rind are the eggs of an insect.

Iron pillowslips lengthwise instead of crosswise if you wish to iron the wrinkles out instead of in.

Save soapuds if you have a garden, for they form a very useful manure for flowers, as well as shrubs and vegetables. It is well to have a sunk tub in every garden where the soapy water can stand till required for watering.

Do not give sick people fried foods or anything highly seasoned. Avoid hot bread and biscuits and strong tea and coffee.

A continual change in the bill of fare is desirable; one tires of the same dessert if seen too often, no matter how delicious it is, unless possibly ice cream be an exception.

If part of a dish is left over, wait a day or two before serving again, and let weeks elapse before preparing it again. In this way the table will always present a pleasant surprise.

Three tablespoons of rice may be substituted for tapioca in the "tapioca meringue pudding." Soak the rice over night in cold water, and add milk, eggs, etc., in the morning.

The little salt bags (ten-cent size) make roomy mittens for sweeping; they will also be found serviceable when removing dyes from hot ovens, as they protect both wrists and hands, which a ladder often fails to do. — Boston Budget.

Keep the Hair and Scalp Healthy.

To prevent dandruff always use scrupulously clean hair brushes and not too fine a comb. Do not wear anything which will heat the head. The following is recommended as a most excellent preventive of dandruff: Tincture of castor-oil, one ounce; liquid ammonia, one drachm; glycerine, half an ounce; oil of thyme and rosemary oil, half a drachm each; mix all together with six ounces of rosewater. Rub the scalp thoroughly with this preparation until no further evidences of dandruff are noticeable. To keep the hair and scalp both in a healthy condition it is necessary that they should be kept scrupulously clean. It is an erroneous idea to suppose that by washing alone this can be accomplished, for too often done its effect is to make the hair turn gray. When washing is necessary to remove dust it is advisable to use a softening wash, and then dry the hair thoroughly. — Ladies' Home Journal.

Mixed Celery with Egg Dressing.

Scrape, wash and cut the celery in small bits. Rub the yolks of two hard-boiled eggs to a paste with one tablespoonful salad oil, add salt and a little vinegar or lemon juice to mix. Pour over the celery and serve at once. — Mothers and Daughters.

THE ISLAND OF GUAM.

Peculiarities of Dress, Manners and Customs of the Dark-skinned Natives.

The natives of Guam are in pleasing contrast to the Filipinos. Though originally, in great part, from the same stock, they have inherited all of the virtues and few of the vices of these people. There is in the blood of these people a considerable proportion of Spanish, South American and American stock, the last being due to the whaling vessels that used to frequent the island in large numbers to obtain fresh water and to recuperate their crews. It is not at all unusual to hear English spoken, even in the interior of the island, and, in fact, it is quite as common as Spanish. In personal appearance the natives resemble the Filipinos, though of greater stature and more robust, while the hair is not so bristling and porcupine-like, and brown or even blond hair is occasional evidence of the mixture of races. The intelligence, as indicated by their faces, is much more marked than in the natives of the Philippines. The women, when young, have well-rounded figures and an excellent carriage, which redresses to a great extent their shortness of stature and consequent tendency to dumpyness. In my long walks about Agaña I have noticed many that were very comely, and some that were decidedly pretty. As they age they do not become unduly fat, or later on repulsively haggard, as is the case with so many tropical natives.

Their dress is neat and clean, and in their personal habits they are modest and tidy. For the women the costume consists of a short chemise, or jacket, with low neck and short sleeves. This is made of white material of varying degrees of fineness. For more ceremonial occasions it is embroidered around the neck and upon the sleeves, and is sometimes bordered with lace. It fits closely to the stately figure. Upon occasions of the greatest importance an elaborate jacket of the beautiful and expensive juna cloth, with flowing sleeves and wide collar, is worn over the chemise. With this is worn a skirt of varicolored calico or cotton stuff, generally of some bright hue. The feet are usually bare, small heelless slippers of colored leather being occasionally worn. The hair is drawn back from the forehead into a knot, and hats are never worn. In church a white cloth is worn as a veil over the head.

The men dress simply and comfortably, generally in suits of white drilling such as are common all through the east. The Filipino custom of wearing a white shirt with long and flowing tails is in favor among the poorer natives.

As to the mental and moral characteristics of our new citizens, all that we know so far is of a favorable nature. They are cleanly, intelligent and peaceable. The great majority of them can read and write, and every village has its school for instruction in the elementary branches. They are modest and very courteous in their deportment, and invariably touch their hats to us when we pass them, and are most generous to visitors. The host who should receive visitors without offering them some refreshment during the call is considered very insulting to the guests, while it is equally rude for the guest to refuse the proffered refreshment. They seem to be very light-hearted, and are fond of music and dancing, while their greatest amusement is cock fighting—the tax upon which was one of the principal sources of revenue to the former government of the island. They are not at all fervent in their religion, and about all of the churchgoing and devotion is confined to the women. Perhaps, however, they are excusable in this, for the Spanish priests who have been here have not set a good example, being a cruel and oppressive lot. The native priests are of a far higher and better character, and are much more respected.

The worst trait, however, of the citizen of Guam is indolence. Nature is so provident, and so warm and smiling here, that little effort is required to support life and provide sustenance for the family. To pay a native by the day or in advance is a fatal error indeed, for he will work until he has accumulated a few dollars, then buy his wife a new skirt, lay in a supply of canned goods at the store, some tobacco and (tobacco rum), and then retire to a life of affluent ease for as many months as the money and supplies hold out.

Intoxication is very rare. Men and women alike smoke cigars and pipes, and nearly everyone has the unsightly habit of chewing the betel nut. The native cigar is an object of wonder to the rover. It is made from the whole leaf of the native tobacco, which is of most excellent flavor, but very strong and green, rolled into a cylinder about eight inches long, and wound about with threads of fiber to keep it from unwrapping.

With the example of American energy and industry, with advanced education, and with the influences of progress, with a strong and just government and purified religious example and instruction—there opens before the inhabitant of Guam a most promising future; and before us, whose duty it is to plant here a model colony, there lies a most interesting experience and labor of the ultimate success of which there can be no possible doubt. — C. L. Poor, in Harper's Weekly.

Rhodes Treacy.

Cecil Rhodes is preparing to leave Kimberley in a balloon, if necessary, but still he probably isn't happy. There is always so much uncertainty, thinks the Chicago Times-Herald, as to where a balloon may come down.

MY LITTLE NEIGHBOR.

He's as jolly a fellow and merry as any small boy in the town. He's gay and good-natured, very— You never catch him with a frown. He's out when the weather is muddy, And he's out when the weather is dry; And he's strong and he's plump and he's ruddy.

At ten there's nobody can match him. So swift does he scamper and fly! But he isn't put out when they catch him. Nor cross when he has to be "it." And if he's called in, why, he never hangs back with a post or a chair— He trots as cheerily as ever.

Does this little neighbor of mine. He'll run on an errand as gayly As he'll join in a game of hoppy; He tells his wife brother out daisy. To grow at the fork that pass by: He makes all the people about him (Though he's only eight, "going on nine") Wonder how they could get on without him.

Does this little neighbor of mine. I wonder if I could this minute Just empty the county straight through Of all the small boys that are in it. And bring them right out in plain view. And look them all carefully over— I wonder, in all that long line, How many small boys I'd discover Like this little neighbor of mine!

— Emma A. Upper, in Golden Days.

BEAR CAUGHT HIMSELF.

Climbed Into an Empty Dry Goods Box and Was Nailed Down by a Michigan Farmer.

Just outside our log barn, in the woods of Michigan, we had a big dry goods box with a binged cover on it. We used to keep corn for the horses in this box. One winter's evening, after getting out the corn as usual, I forgot to drop and fasten the cover. Perhaps I had done so many times before and nothing had come of it, but at about midnight on this night the family were awakened by a great row at the barn. The horse was snorting and stamping, the pig in the pen was squealing, and the hens in the shed were cackling in affright. Father lighted the lantern and took his gun and went out, but for some time he could not make out what all the row was about. Then certain queer noises attracted his attention to the corn box, and he very soon discovered that some wild beast was inside. The cover was down, and as he lifted it he found a full-grown black bear inside. Before the bear could get out the cover was slammed down and made fast.

It had been an easy matter for the bear to get into the box, and it would have been just as easy for him to get out again if he hadn't got scared. When the cover fell down and shut him in he lost his wits and never tried to push it up. He tried to get out by tearing the box to pieces, but he did not succeed. When we knew just what we had caught we tied a rope to the cover and ran it over a log in the barn, and as I stood there and pulled at the rope the bear popped his head out of the box. Father was ready with his rifle, and as the head came up a bullet was sent into it, and Bruin sank down dead. He was so big and fat that we had to tip the box over to get him out, and from his pelt mother had a fur cape made which she wore for many years after. — Chicago Inter Ocean.

INSECT CALCULATOR.

He Is Found in New Caledonia and Can Count Correctly Up to the Number Six.

There is a little insect found in New Caledonia called the "insect which counts," and which seems capable of counting to at least six. It is found on the leaves of the banana tree, and when the moment is favorable it may be seen to turn around, with its head as a center, in describing rapid circles. At first it executes six of them, nor one more nor one less, then it reverses the movement and makes the same number in an opposite direction. It stops a moment and begins again, but only makes five this time, always alternately in opposite directions. Another stop, then double rotation in alternative ways, the turns this time only being four, and so on, diminishing constantly in such a way as successively three, then two and at last one single turn.

After these gymnastic exercises, which are at the same time mathematical, the insect remains absolutely motionless until its agitation again takes possession of it and it gives itself up to its complicated calculations with an exactitude which many people might envy.

HOW BRUIN CAUGHT HIMSELF.

He Is Found in New Caledonia and Can Count Correctly Up to the Number Six.

Used in Place of Money.

Chocolate is still used as money in certain parts of the interior of South America, as are also cocoanuts and eggs. According to Prescott the money of the Aztecs consisted of quills full of gold dust and bags of chocolate grains. Before the introduction of coined money into Greece, skewers or spikes of iron and copper were used, six being a drachm or half-sol. The small, hard shell known as the cowrie is still used in parts of India and Africa in place of coin. Whales' teeth are used by the South Sea Islanders and salt in parts of Abyssinia. In parts of India cakes of tea and in China pieces of silk pass as currency. Oxen still form the circulating medium among many of the Zulus and Kaffirs.

Pussy Adopted a Rabbit.

A curious instance of maternal instinct was exhibited the other day by a cat. Some of the officials of the Norfolk county asylum caught a young rabbit, which they gave to the cat, thinking that she would kill and eat it. To their astonishment puss did nothing of the kind; she adopted it and suckled it with her foster mother's milk. Both the rabbit and its foster mother seemed to be perfectly happy together.

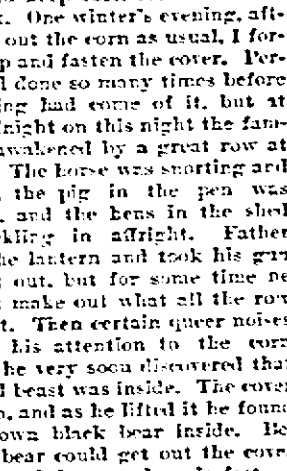
WAYS OF THE COYOTE.

He Is a Cunning Midnight Marauder and His Speed Exceeds That of the Fox.

One of the interesting and typical animals of the far west is the American wild dog, lowland wolf or coyote, *Canis latrans*, it being known under these and other titles. While a very common animal, it is rarely well figured in the books, and is made to look more fox-like than wolfish. A wolf the coyote is, a lowland form, and every traveler through the west who has wandered from the beaten paths or visited small places knows it well.

"Don Coyote" is essentially a night animal, and my observations of the living animal were made chiefly in the saddle in full chase after him in the dull early morning, and I can commend his speed, which is greater than that of the fox. When the sun goes down Don Coyote comes out of his haunts in the foothills and wanders down around or into the settlements. He lies in the spurs of the hills and mountains in southern California, as in the San Gabriel valley, in some safe and inaccessible point, and surveys the country, his vision perhaps directed to some henroost or the home of some fat turkey. At such times I have occasionally seen him, his fur an almost perfect protection in its resemblance to the rocks that surrounded him; and that he recognizes this was shown in one instance when I rode within 25 feet of one, pretending to look directly ahead, but watching him out of one corner of my eye. He crouched as I approached and seemed confident that I did not see him imperceptibly moving, ever keeping his head pointed toward me, and few would have recognized in the gray rock a coyote.

While the coyote hunts singly in towns or villages, he runs in packs in the open, and it is here that he demonstrates his skill and cunning. A friend



COYOTE OF THE WESTERN PLAINS.

of mine observed a pack of coyotes on the edge of the desert manipulating a jack rabbit. They swept across the country in a line, soon starting a hare, then formed in two parallel lines about 200 feet apart. There was a regular plan of action, and none of the coyotes seemed overexcited, but when the hare was started they wheeled into columns like soldiers, the leading coyote running at the top of his speed. After a few moments he dropped to the rear and a fresh coyote took the lead; and this was kept up until the hare was run down. The chase was a silent one. This method recalls the wild dogs of Australia, or dingos.

While the coyote is invariably written down as a coward, and it is true that either singly or in packs he will not attack man or beast larger than himself, when cornered he is a vicious fighter. I have seen one fight off a pack of grayhounds, wounding them so that to save the dogs the hunter was obliged to finish the animal. The coyote in this case had run at least two miles at race horse speed, and when reached by the hunters was backed up against a rock, snapping his jaws at his crazed antagonists, his teeth sounding like a steel trap as they came together, and taking a piece of flesh whenever they hit the mark.

Don Coyote can be tamed, and I know of one instance where a herder kept one that was apparently as tame as a dog. The near allies of the coyote are the mailbags or crab-eating dogs of South America, that hunt in packs and resemble the coyote in appearance. There are several species in South America that call to mind the coyote, as the Guara *Canis lupulus*, a large, powerful, ferocious dog with five feet in length. Like the coyote, it frequents the inland countries, especially in Paraguay. — Prof. C. Y. Hooper, in Scientific American.

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EDEN BREWER.
("Eden Brewer, the first United States postmaster in Cuba, was a hero and a martyr.")
Hear the story of Eden Brewer.
Never a traver soul and traver
In the place of the shod and shod
Never a soldier's foot
When Santiago fell
Not against the proud Castilian
Went this citizen-civilian
With the dreams of a conqueror
He was simply a man of the million
Caught in the net of war.
To and fro from grim Castilian
Over the treacherous trail and dreary,
Hearing news from the motherland,
Told of, galled and gashed and cherry,
Lending a living hand.
Holding the tropic heat a trife
Where the troopers strain and stife,
In the rush of the forward track,
Out of the range of the deadly ride
Bore he the wounded back.
Then, while the weary soldiers slumbered,
He, where the crawling coils were rum-
bled,
Creeping, followed his high behest:
And through the days and nights he num-
bered
Never an hour of rest.
Is it strange that the mortal reaver
Swiftly slipped from the fatal fever—
Out of his self-forgetful part?
To the breast of the Great Redeemer
Hasted his hero heart.
Such as he, with no thought of booty,
Dreading the stirrup-cup of duty,
Through the dyes he as bitter gall,
Held his life with a will of beauty;
Let us honor them all!
—Clifton Scotland, in Youth's Companion.

Miss Thorne's Will

LAWYER NORTHBROOKE had just driven away from Glenholme, and Elizabeth Everill stood still a moment on the broad terrace, and then, with a sigh, turned and entered the house. Only that day her aunt, Miss Matilda Thorne, had been buried, and Mr. Northbrooke had come down from London to read the dead woman's will. It was simple enough, and those who had known Miss Thorne intimately hardly wondered at its wording:
"To my niece, Elizabeth Everill, provided she marry a man of title, I will and bequeath all my worldly possessions."
"And if I do not marry?" Miss Everill had asked.
"You retain your inheritance," the lawyer answered, with a smile. "Miss Thorne drew up the will herself, and it is deficient on that point."
Elizabeth's mother, Miss Thorne's sister, had run off with Paul Everill, the organist of the church, before she was 18. Her father had forbidden her name to be mentioned in his hearing, and at his death Glenholme had passed to Matilda unconditionally. She had held no communication with the married sister till she read in a newspaper of the death of Paul Everill, and then she had paid one visit to the dismal London lodging where Mrs. Everill lay dying. There had never been much love between the sisters, but Miss Thorne was willing to take her sister's daughter under her care. So, when the organist's wife was laid beside him, their only daughter had been brought to her mother's home. Masters and governesses had been employed to perfect her education, and her aunt had never wearied of instilling a love of wealth and power and a horror of poverty into the girl's mind. That her words had not fallen on barren ground she would have understood could she have known her niece's thoughts that evening.
She was thinking of a scene that had taken place there just five years before.
Some old paintings had been sadly in need of the attention that only a skillful hand could give, and Miss Thorne had heard Ralph Crosby favorably spoken of, and had asked him to do the work. Elizabeth had been much in the long portrait gallery while Ralph Crosby talked and painted, and at length he had forgotten that he was only a struggling artist and she the niece of the wealthiest woman in the county and had spoken his love. Miss Everill could still remember the haughty stare and mocking smile of her aunt when she spoke of her love for Ralph.
"Love! Your mother loved Paul Everill, I suppose, and you know something of her life. But make your own choice. Marry this young man if you will, but not one farthing of mine will be yours."
And the girl had lain awake till day-break thinking of the sordid surroundings amid which her childhood had been passed, and of the poverty for which she had such a horror, till at last she was resolved to answer "No" to her lover's pleading.
She winced even now as she recalled the grief that struggled with a contemptuous pity for her reasoning when she told him the next day that she could not be a poor man's wife, and remembered the few bitter words that fell from his lips as he turned away without seeming to see her outstretched hand. In the last few days she had thought once or twice, in a vague way, that if Glenholme should chance to be hers she would find a way of letting him know that she loved him still, that she had loved him always.
"And now—and now," she said to herself, while the shadows grew deeper in the corners of the wide library, "an insurmountable barrier divides us." She clasped her hands tightly, and with eyes that were dimmed by tears, gazed into the glowing embers. "Oh, Aunt Matilda, your very kindness is but cruelty. I wonder where Ralph is now? Oh, I almost wish I were a poor girl to-day. And yet, no—I couldn't bear that!"
And the latter reflection was constantly passing through the girl's mind as time wore on. It was very pleasant to be mistress of the great house and to have money at command,

Under her rule Glenholme became a very pleasant place indeed; and before the year was ended it was whispered that Lord Arthur Kendal was very much in love with her.
Elizabeth heard Ralph Crosby's name mentioned several times later, when she went to London. He was occupied upon a work that was to make a name for him, some said. Others hinted that he was ill; and Miss Everill wondered that her heart should beat so quickly at the sound of his name. She had resolved to accept Lord Arthur. He was rich—much richer than she—and quite at the top of the social ladder. Certainly she did not love him; he was hardly a man whom any woman could respect. Anyhow, she did not respect him, and yet she would marry him. They were uncourteous spirits, she knew, but what of that?
In such a mood she was going one night to a great ball given by one of the most fashionable women in London. Lord Arthur would be there, and probably she would say "Yes" to his pleadings that night. She rather thought she would as she stood before a mirror when her maid had given the finishing touches to her toilet. She had on a white dress, and pearls were on her neck and amid her dusky hair; she was radiantly beautiful.
"Six years ago!" she muttered. "Six years and more since the day Ralph Crosby said—"
She turned away. Now and again a feeling came over her that she could not understand—a feeling that her wealth and her beauty were not to bring her happiness; and she had grown impatient with herself for feeling so. Generally at such times she was even grayer than usual, and when, some hours later, Lord Arthur sat by her side in a convenient recess in Lady Javerell's conservatory, he felt that he could almost die for her. There was something in her beauty that night—a sadness in the dark eyes behind their mirth—that he could not understand.
"Elizabeth," he whispered, "say 'Yes!' and just then the sound of voices reached them.
"And Crosby, the artist, you know, is blind!"
"Quite. He consulted Reynolds yesterday, his case is hopeless."
"Poor beggar! What will he do?"
"I don't know. He hasn't a penny. He has never staid himself to work for years. Somebody told me of a girl who jilted him, or something."
Miss Everill rose.
"Lord Arthur, I hope you will never speak to me like this again!"
Lord Arthur bowed. He knew that further pleading would be useless.
Very early on the following morning Miss Everill's carriage stopped at Ralph Crosby's chambers, and Elizabeth was informed that he was at home. She gave no name, but entered the room where he was.
"Ralph!"
It was a voice that he had not heard for six long years, but he recognized it at once, and turned his sightless eyes toward her.
"Elizabeth!" he cried, rapturously, opening his arms, and in an instant she was folded in them.
"But you must not, Elizabeth," he said later, "you must not sacrifice all for me."
"It is no sacrifice," she replied, composedly; "but I am dreadfully afraid that I had to ask you to marry me! I wonder what Mr. Northbrooke will say when he hears of this?" and she laughed.
"What fools women are!" was what the old lawyer said on being apprised of it, and he drew a large envelope from among a number of papers that were in a large box before him.
It was addressed in Miss Thorne's very masculine calligraphy, to himself, and written in one corner were the words:
"To be opened in the event of my niece's marriage."
Inside was a will, properly signed and witnessed, and the old lawyer's face cleared as he glanced at it. There was also an open letter addressed to Miss Everill.
"If you have sold yourself, my niece, take the price of your slavery. If you have been honest enough to marry for love, take your reward. In either case Glenholme is yours."
"Heaven bless me!" the lawyer exclaimed, "Heaven bless me! There's no understanding a woman! I'm heartily glad, anyhow; and now I must go and tell these two that they won't be beggars after all!"—Chicago Herald.

Missouri Press. 1895.
One town in Missouri furnishes 30,000 pounds of frogs' legs a year

WESTERN CANADA.

One of the Choice Spots on the Continent Open for Settlement.

The following extracts from an interesting letter to the Mason City (Iowa) Republican, written by Mrs. S. A. Brigham, late of that place, but now of Ross Creek, Alberta, Canada, so nearly describes most of the districts of Western Canada that we take pleasure in presenting same to the attention of our readers:

WESTERN CANADA.
Crop Prospects and Climate About Edmonton, N. W. T.
(Interesting letter from Mrs. S. A. Brigham, late of Mason City.)
Editor Mason City Republican.
Ross Creek, Alberta, N. W. T., Canada, Aug. 7, 1899.

Dear Sir:
We are located in the Beaver Hills, 30 miles from Ft. Saskatchewan and 50 miles from Edmonton. To the east of these is an immense area of bottom lands, which furnishes abundance of hay for the settlers. It is dotted with small lakes, the largest of which is called Beaver Lake, 16 miles in length.
There is shelter for the cattle and horses now feeding there.
The Beaver Hills are covered with small green willows which are easily gotten rid of before breaking up the land. Here and there poplar, birch and tamarack trees abound. Small meadows are numerous. The soil in these hills is much richer than the bottom lands, being a kind of black loam. There is no tough sod to break and it is very productive. Wheat, oats and barley do finely, and vegetables are the finest that can be grown. Potatoes especially are large and solid, easily producing from 200 to 300 bushels per acre, and best of all never a "fatty bug" to wrestle with.
Wild fruit—strawberries, gooseberries, saskatoons (or pine berries), raspberries and cranberries—are found in the hills. Small tame fruit does finely; the red and white currants in my garden are as large again as common sized ones.
We have long days during the months of June and July, one can see to read many evenings until 10 o'clock in the twilight. Some nights less than 3 hours of darkness and the birds are singing at 2 o'clock. Then again, it rains so easily. You look toward the west and see a little cloud coming up, a gentle shower follows, the sun shines forth again, and in a little while you forget it has rained.
Cyclones are unknown here and the thunder and lightning is very light. We had two storms this summer accompanied with wind and hail, but nothing to lodge the grain. The average heat is about 75 degrees. We had three or four days in July at 92. The nights are always cool.
The winter season is one of great activity. All the fencing is gotten out then and logs for the farm buildings. By paying 25 cents you are granted a permit at the land office to cut logs upon vacant lands. The roads are good and smooth, for the snow never drifts, not even around the buildings, and this is a great saving of time to the farmer. Hay is hauled from the bottom lands all winter long, and a man can work outside every day as far as the weather is concerned. There are cold snaps when it reaches 40 and 45 below zero, but the lack of wind prevents one realizing it and the mountains 150 miles west of us are a great protection.
Our neighbors are mostly Canadian, Scotch, Swede, and we have a nice sprinkling of people from the States. The creeks abound in small fish.
We are now in the midst of hay-making (Aug. 17th). Wheat will not be cut until early September, this being a little later season than common, but the crop will be immense. I send you a sample of wheat and barley—its height is almost even with my shoulders, average 50 inches. Newcomers lacking binders can hire their grain cut for 75 cents per acre. Prairie chickens are here by the thousands.
The water is good. We have a fine well 15 feet deep. In the creeks the water is soft and of a yellowish color. Then again we are surrounded with bachelors; we have no less than 15 single men in this neighborhood, on matrimony bent. When a feminine gender of any age between 14 and 40 visits these hills we pity her, so great is the demand for her company.
In conclusion, if the remainder of our loved ones were here with us, we should better enjoy life on Ross Creek, and unless the unexpected develops, consider this will be a pretty fair place to end our days.
MRS. S. A. BRIGHAM.

In Another District.
Politics are also being so the gaudy young woman who had been talking to a congressman at last decided.
"See those distant stars," she said, in a general tone, "and I am sure to think that they may be worlds!"
"Yes, I believe I have thought of it," was the somewhat dubious reply.
"And that they may be inhabited by human beings that hope and struggle as we do," continued the young woman, earnestly.
"Oh, did you ever give deep thought to those people so far away, unknown to us?"
"No," was the hesitating answer, "I've never thought of them at all."
"Why not?" demanded his questioner, with sudden brightness of manner.
"Well," said the man, reflectively, "I suppose one reason may be that they don't vote in my district."—Youth's Companion.

NEEDED IN HIS BUSINESS.

Rags Made Their Young Hearts Glad Just to Get His Money Back.

"I've decided," said the dignified old man, "to let you have that young Britney after all, if you are positive that you can't be happy without him."
"Oh, father!" the beautiful girl cried, "you don't know how happy you have made me. Now I can see the gates of paradise opening. Dear, dear, good, old papa! Let me kiss you for those sweet words. Oh, I can hardly wait to fly to him and tell him how glad I will be to go! We shall all be so happy now. It seems almost like a lovely dream. I can hardly believe that I am awake. But tell me what has made you change your mind? Yesterday when I tried to plead for him you said you would never permit us to see each other again. Ah, if you had known how those words landed in my heart! What has happened, father, to make you relent?"
He kissed her fondly, and then with tears in his eyes, replied:
"I sat in a little game of poker where he happened to have a hand last night, and if we don't get that money back in the fairly long way my business is going to suffer."
—Chicago Times-Herald.

Felt Smaller Than He Looked.
The dwarf of the new house is John L. Barrett, from Alabama. An Alabamian the other day related this story, which will best illustrate how the distinctive member will appear to the speaker when he makes his maiden speech. Barrett, commonly known as "the Jack of Spades," is a shrewd lawyer who has had much practice before the Alabama supreme court. The greatest embarrassment of his life occurred when he made his debut before that dignified tribunal. He was seated behind a high table, stacked with law books and papers, and when he arose in his turn to address the court their honors were unable to even see the top of his head above the pile. "The learned counsel," said the chief justice, turning to his counsel, "will kindly do the court the usual courtesy of rising when addressing it." It is needless to add that Barrett felt manifestly more diminutive than he looked.—Philadelphia Call.

\$100 Reward \$100.
The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.
Address: J. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, etc.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

It All Depends.
"I suppose you are a believer in harmony," said the garrulous barber.
"Sometimes I am and sometimes I am not," replied the local politician.
"How is that?" queried the knight of the latter brush.
"Well, take your business for example," answered the l. p. "I fail to see just why you and your razor should pull together."
—Chicago Evening News.

The Pacific and Oriental Mail
Leaves Grand Central Station, New York, by the New York Central, every night in the year at 9:15, and the fourth night thereafter this mail is at San Francisco, ready for delivery or transfer to the steamers for Hawaii, Australia, Philippines, Japan and China.
See the new "Round the World" folder just issued by the New York Central Lines. A copy will be sent free, postpaid, on receipt of three cents in stamps, by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

Creations of Habit.
Many a man now, when he starts to date his letter, makes it "to," and then he uses "to," "you," "myself"—Philadelphia Record.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.
"I never talk through the newspapers," said a great man. "You prefer your hat, perhaps," suggested the reporter.—Philadelphia North American.

Pier's Cure for Consumption is an A. No. 1 Asthma medicine.—W. R. Williams, Apothecary, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1891.
Every man thinks that only those whom he owes want to settle.—Washington (D. C.) Democrat.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES are fast to sunlight, washing and rubbing. Sold by all druggists.
It is good to know we cannot give happiness without receiving it.—Elliot's Magazine.

THE NERVES OF WOMEN

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Relieves the Suffering from Overwrought Nerves.
"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am so grateful for the benefit derived from the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that I wish you to publish this testimonial that others may know the value of your medicine. I was suffering such tortures from nervous prostration that I could not sleep at all and was too weak to walk across the floor without aid. The disease had reached a condition where my heart was affected by it, so that often I could not lie down at all without almost suffocating. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it worked like magic. I feel that your medicine has been of inestimable benefit to me."—MISS ANNE WILLIAMSON, 100 N. Boulevard, Atlanta, Ga.
Thin, Sallow and Nervous
"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I was thin, sallow and nervous. I had not had my menses for over a year and a half. Doctored with several physicians in town and one specialist, but did not get any better. I finally decided to try your medicine, and wrote to you. After I had taken three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and three of Blood Purifier, my menses returned, and I feel as well and strong as I ever did, and am gaining flesh."—MISS LENA GAINES, Visalia, Tulare Co., Cal.

40 YEARS OF SUFFERING!

NEURALGIA. Gentlemen: I have been sending to you for your "5 DROPS" for several parties who have used it and who say it is the best they ever used. One old lady has had NEURALGIA FOR 40 YEARS, has tried nearly everything she could hear of without relief until she commenced using "5 DROPS" and now she is not troubled with the disease. Each one that has used it says it is the best remedy, and all join in praise of "5 DROPS." For the enclosed money please send me three large bottles of "5 DROPS," one package of Pills and one Plaster, and hurry them forward without delay.
Jas. H. 1890. SAMUEL SPEEGLE, FARMER, Ala.
Gentlemen: My mother, Mrs. Eliza Austin, of Fremont, Wis., has been almost an invalid for years with RHEUMATISM and for the past five years has not been able to walk 40 rods until she began to use "5 DROPS," about two months ago. She now walks a mile at a time and is doing all her own work in the house, a thing she has not done for years. You are at liberty to publish this testimonial, with my name and also my mother's.
Dec. 7, 1879. MRS. C. H. PURDY, Waparcia, Wis.
Is the most powerful specific known. Free from opium and perfectly harmless. It gives almost instant relief in all cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Backache, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Stomachache, Nerve Pains, Heart Weakness, Dropsy, Stomachic, and all other ailments of the system.
30 DAYS will cure you. A single bottle, prepaid, for 10c. A full course of treatment, including all the latest and best remedies, for \$1.00. Sold by all druggists. Address: SWANNON RHEUMATIC CURE CO., 160 to 181 Lake St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Prevent Baldness

And Cleanse the Scalp of Crusts, Scales, and Dandruff by Shampoos with



And light dressings with CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

Millions of Women

Use CUTICURA Soap exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and healing dry, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and eruptions, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sensitive antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA Soap combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in One Soap at One Price, viz., Twenty-Five Cents, the best skin and complexion soap the best toilet and best baby soap in the world.

Cuticura Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Itch, Scald, or Burn. The Set, \$1.25. Write for free trial.

MILLIONS OF ACRES Better Than Ever To Omaha And Kansas City.

Send at once for this TWO-STEP MAP. It has the fact and the air in every acre and equal to a map of 100 miles in money of stamps to GEORGE H. JOHNSTON, Allen Bldg., Cincinnati, O.
A. N. K.-G 1793
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.
THE GREAT CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
Cure Water All the Year
Best Cough Syrup, Tastes Good, Is In Time. Sold by all druggists.
MONEY
OLD SOLDIERS
CARTER'S INK

THE NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING CO.
Entered at the Postoffice at Rhinelander, Wis.,
as second class matter.

TO REORGANIZE THE CHURCH.

There is a complete understanding between the government authorities at Washington and Archbishop Capelle concerning the affairs in the Philippines. The archbishop has gone there as a representative of Pope Leo for the purpose of reorganizing the Catholic church upon the same basis as exists in the United States. General Otis has been thoroughly informed of the mission and of the policy he is directed to pursue.

It is generally understood that there is no intention on the part of this government to confiscate or occupy without fair remuneration any property belonging to that church. The government will not and has no reason to object to the Friars remaining in the Philippines, providing they do not interfere with political and civil affairs and confine their activity exclusively to ecclesiastical matters, which it is reasonable to believe they will do under careful guidance. The schools will be secularized, although there will be no objection whatever to parochial schools, providing the church of the people build and maintain them. Matters of this character will be on the same broad range as in the balance of the United States. The Catholics are satisfied with the course pursued by this government.

McKINLEY'S GOOD JUDGMENT.

The second delegation of Kentucky republicans visited Washington last week for the purpose of securing a promise from President McKinley that he would not interfere in the fight in that state over the governorship. The nation's chief executive showed his usual bold front and excellent judgment in giving them no satisfaction or encouragement. The quarrel in the Blue Grass state should be settled by judicial authority and not by force. As it were, they can "tell their troubles to a police."

The president sees no reason for a war in that state over the offices and recommends that the Republican campaign managers there appeal to the local courts in case the legislature attempts to throw Governor Bradley out. Which ever way the courts of that state may decide, there is still an opportunity for either side to take an appeal to the supreme court of the United States. It is reasonable to believe the people of Kentucky would accept the decision of that tribunal as final and adhere strictly thereto. If the judgment of the court should be defied, then would be the time for the president to take a hand.

It is far better to risk losing the state from the Republican column than witness a flow of blood for such a trivial matter.

JENKINS AFTER THE TRUSTS.

Representative John J. Jenkins of the Tenth congressional district, has turned his gatling gun upon the trusts in the way of an anti-trust measure introduced in congress last Friday. If adopted, it is said the great corporations could be driven out of existence and their property confiscated whenever the law officers of the government see fit to take such action. It proposes an amendment to the constitution and applies to all territory subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

It declares Congress shall have the power to control any corporation for the purpose of commerce between the states, including the railroads, telegraph, telephone, express and sleeping car companies. All corporations in the United States would be under the control of Congress, including the power to impose a franchise tax, terminating the existence of the corporations, the forfeiture of their franchises, and control and disposition of their property. Congress would have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. In the absence of legislation on the part of Congress, all powers conferred thereby could be exercised by the states.

Mr. Jenkins has the backing of the people of the state, inasmuch as our legislature has already petitioned Congress to propose an amendment to the constitution for the purpose of controlling the great corporate interests.

Down in New Jersey there was recently a wonderful conversion from McKinley to Bryan. The talk of three pigs through a freak of nature curled into the initials "W. J. B." The superstitious farmer who owned

the three porkers concluded that the initials formed by the three pigs' tails meant that William J. Bryan was destined to be the next president of the United States. This information appeared in a recent issue of the Milwaukee Journal. While we have no doubt as to the reliability of the statement, we are nevertheless impressed with the idea that The Journal is doing the Republican party an injustice by not informing Mr. Farmer that he has a wrong interpretation of the meaning, which "The Man With the Hoe" is undoubtedly fully aware of. There is a familiar and very apt expression going the rounds which if brought to the attention of the misled farmer, might be the means of showing him the error of his belief. "The writer is too modest to impart the information to the victim of the recent phenomena."

President Krueger, of the Transvaal Republic, is to have a diplomatic representative at our national seat of government in the person of Montagu White, who will be "received" by this government, providing his credentials are "according to Hoyle." It is hoped by the democratic soreheads that his coming will have a tendency to get the present administration into an embarrassing position. The new comer will be received by President McKinley and Secretary Hay, which can be done without any violation whatever of our obligation of neutrality between England and the Transvaal.

Senator Pettigrew has a dirk up his sleeve and is anxious that this country shake the red flag at John Bull. The other day he offered a resolution in the senate declaring that the United States will not recognize the right of any nation to seize and declare contraband of war any food products and that such an act will be regarded unfriendly to the United States.

The Milwaukee Journal with its usual thoughtfulness for the welfare of democracy, is endeavoring to shape the affairs of the Republican party in the approaching campaign. Already, it has suggested the names of five "suitable persons" for the vice-presidential nomination in an effort to create unpleasantness within the ranks of the G. O. P.

The recent humiliating defeat of Gen. Buller and his English army by the Boer forces is causing great consternation throughout England and it makes the talk of appropriation of \$75,000,000, a necessity. This will make \$125,000,000 already as the expense of carrying on the war in South Africa.

People who feel the grip of consumption fastened on their vitals might escape a lingering death by emigrating to Kentucky while the present epidemic of promiscuous shooting is raging.

Taking everything into consideration, there is more gold to the acre in northern Wisconsin farm lands than can be found in a similar area of the far-famed Klondike.

It would be interesting if somebody would explain just what relation a congressional campaign committee bears to a general election in this glorious republic of ours.

Now that it has been definitely settled that President C. K. Adams of the State university was born in Vermont and not in England, the question arises: Who cares and what difference does it make?

It will be noticed that Col. Bryan continues to talk right along, just as though the people were not otherwise engaged in wars and the usual concomitants of a high stage of civilization.

FOR SALE—The Pezard summer resort on Lake George. The buildings occupy the most desirable position on the lake, situated on a high bluff. The lake is one of the most desirable resorts in northern Wisconsin. Hunting and fishing unexcelled. For full particulars as to price and terms call on or address George Pezard, Rhinelander, Wis.

FOR SALE—The Turkish house, located south of the Carran school. It is a bargain. This \$1,500 home can be purchased for \$900. For full particulars call on E. S. Shepard.

Lost—Scotch Cocker dog, black and tan with four white feet; four months old. Been missing for the past two weeks. Leave word at Innes Bros. plumbing shop.

The Ladies Aid society of the Congregational church will meet with Mrs. George Myers, Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 27, at 3 o'clock.

LAY SERMON.

What I wish for myself I want for you and for all.
SAYED L. M. JONES.

The Mayor of Toledo has gained a national reputation by attempting to carry the Golden Rule into politics. It is always an ungracious task to sit in judgment on the motives of men. In the case of this modern Samuel it is difficult. It is too early to apply the test prescribed by the Author of the Golden Rule, "by their fruits ye shall know them." Because there has not been time enough for fruit to develop. Whenever popular reformers go into politics as candidates for official honors, men are apt to raise the cry of "demagoguery." The fact of seeking office, though possibly disinterested, is prima facie evidence of personal ambition, and such ambition is the bane of politics. Public office was intended as a means of securing good service to the country, not as a medium of individual aggrandizement. Yet how many are there who accept it for the fulfillment of its true purpose? Not many. Generally, office seeking and private emolument are inseparable as the twin evils of pestilence and famine. In the case of office seekers it is difficult if not impossible to tell where selfishness ends and patriotism begins. In most cases, in fact, the line of demarcation never is drawn. But the case of Samuel must be considered exceptional. While treason to party is generally bad politics, there are cases where it is justifiable, and is entitled to the dignified appellation of revolution. Certainly it is safe to assert that the man must be honest who, for an abstract and pure principle, leads a forlorn hope in a political battle. And if there is any hope more forlorn than that of introducing the Golden Rule into American politics I should like to be introduced to its ghost.

Like all men on trial we must give Samuel the benefit of the doubt. No one dares question the correctness of the basic principle upon which he stands. If the majority of mankind were ready to do as they would be done by there would be little room for criminal jurisprudence, and if the Jones platform could prevail universally all laws for the collection of debts could safely be abolished as superfluous.

The attempt to bring politics up to such a high level may be impracticable. Possibly it may never succeed. But it is an encouraging sign of the times that more than a hundred thousand voters in Ohio believed there was something in it and cast their ballots accordingly.

There is another thing favorable to this champion of a new principle in politics. Though repulsed in the first onset he did not desert his cause. He is keeping up the fight with a vigor and pertinacity that evince his seriousness and determination to win if possible. In a speech in Chicago, to an audience representing all classes, he uttered the words of the text, "what I wish for myself I want for you and for all." And the tumult of applause that greeted that simple, unpretentious utterance was conclusive evidence that those who saw and heard him believed he was earnest and honest.

But whatever we may think of the champion or his methods we must concede that his cause is good. The greatest statesman could not conceive nor the grandest orator formulate a more vigorous and complete expression of an absolutely perfect principle. Lawyers may cavocate, statesmen may evade, orators may disguise the truth, but the plain, unvarnished utterances of men of the people, both in peace and war, have gone ringing down the ages, and men have heeded them while the polished periods of silver-tongued orators have passed unheeded by.

Have you taken in the full meaning of those words "what I wish for myself I want for you and for all"? How many of us can stand up here and look into each other's face and truthfully utter those words? Don't all stand up at and once. In our little political lives, and the Lord knows some of them are little enough, how much room have we kept for the play of an unselfish spirit? Not enough for an attenuated ghost to dance in. We have allowed our individuality to be swallowed up in partisanship. We have permitted our good citizenship to be ground in the political machine. We have suffered our consciences to be lulled to sleep by the soporific of a petty office. We have turned deaf ears to the pleadings of honest men and listened to the whispers of lies of demagogues. We have pretended to sympathize with the poor but have given our surplus to the rich. We have assumed the championship of pure politics and moral government but have retreated before the first whiskey bottle that has been leveled at our heads. Yet we talk about practical politics and sneer at those who have the courage to launch themselves into the open and fight the devil with whatever weapons may be accessible. Say, it is a manly thing to fight on the right side even if we have no better weapon than Samson's windlass against the Philistines.

What a heaven on earth this world would be if all government, all political, moral and economic life could be preceded and adjusted by the Golden Rule. It may never be more than a dream. It may after long ages be a reality. Who knows? The time may come when by parity shall cease and every man be clothed in the garments of pure and unadorned truth. When our best wishes shall have no time of selfishness but shall embrace our neighbor as well as ourselves. When our prayers shall really be for our "brother's welfare as well as our own." When we shall be willing that others shall get a portion of the dollars we are so fiercely striving for. When the claims of the poor upon the rich shall involve no sense of inferiority, and the attitude of the rich toward the poor shall be one of courtesy instead of condescension. When differences among

brethren shall be prevented or healed by mutual tolerance and forbearance. When every shall join with every in the common purpose of promoting the general welfare. When politics shall be pure and politicians honest. When government shall be for the people in the sense that all honest people shall be in fact equal before the law. When goodness shall be real, happiness a certainty, fraud and penalty but ugly dreams of the past,—in short, when life shall be a love feast instead of a prize fight. And when that glorious time comes, whether in this life or in the next, may we be there to see. So mote it be.

CO. BOARD PROCEEDINGS.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.)

County Clerk's office, Rhinelander, Wis., Thursday November 27, 1890, 9:30 o'clock a.m.

County Board of supervisors of Oneida county, Wis. All members present. Supervisor Porter in the chair.

Opinion of the district attorney covering the action of the county board on January 5, 1890, in the matter of the rebate on the tax of 1889, on the SW of SE, Section 35, Town 55, Range 7 East, presented and considered.

On motion of Supr. Wubker, the following opinion of the district attorney and resolution attached were adopted as read.

To the county board of supervisors of Oneida county. Gentlemen:—In the matter of the resolution offered by Supr. Wheeler, relative to the action of the county board compromising certificate for the year 1889 on the SW of SE 35-7-E it is my opinion that said tax was legal and lawful, and that the county board had no authority to charge the difference back to the Town of Hazelhurst, and that the county clerk should be instructed to credit the amount of the difference so charged to wit, \$55.46 to the Town of Hazelhurst.

Dated Nov. 21, 1890.

S. T. WALKER, Dist. Attorney.

WHEREAS at a meeting of the county board held January 5, 1890, the county board compromised with C. A. Goodyear on the taxes on SW-SE, Section 35, Town 55, Range 7E, allowing him to pay the taxes on said description for the year 1890 for \$5.00 and ordered the difference between said amount of the certificate \$50.46, charged back to the Town of Hazelhurst, and

WHEREAS the county board is convinced that the tax against this land was a valid tax when it was levied and that the rebate made could not legally be charged back to said town, therefore

Resolved by the county clerk is hereby directed to credit the amount so charged to the Town of Hazelhurst, said amount being \$11.46.

Signed L. H. WHEELER, Supr.

Report of committee on the Pelican Schoepke wagon road, presented and considered.

On motion of Supr. Coon, the county board adjourned until 2:00 o'clock p.m.

E. P. BRENNAN, Co. Clerk of Oneida county, Wis.

County Clerk's office, Rhinelander, Wis., Thursday November 27, 1890, 2:00 o'clock p.m.

County Board of Suprs. met pursuant to adjournment. All members present. Supr. Porter in the chair.

Resolutions covering the building of the Pelican Schoepke wagon road presented and considered.

On motion of Supr. Crofoot the following resolution was adopted.

Resolved by the County Board of Supervisors of Oneida county that whereas Chas. Cannon, contractor for the highway in the Town of Pelican, has abandoned said contract, and his bondsmen, D. J. Cole and B. R. Lewis, have advanced all money used in the work already done on said highway, that the said bondsmen, D. J. Cole and B. R. Lewis, be substituted in place of Chas. Cannon in said contract, and that the said D. J. Cole and B. R. Lewis, be allowed and paid the full amount called for in said contract, provided that they furnish a good and sufficient bond to be approved by the county board, to complete said contract on or before October first, 1891, and the time on said contract is hereby extended to October first, 1891, and to hold the county clear and free from all liability that the county may have incurred or become liable for by reason of the said contract with said Chas. Cannon.

Signed H. MORAN.

Dated this 27th day of Nov., 1890.

On motion of Supr. Wubker, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved by Supr. Henry Miner

Resolved by the county board of supervisors of Oneida county, that George Kelley, contractor for the highway being built in the Town of Schoepke, be allowed and paid the full amount called for in said contract, provided that the said Kelley furnish ample and sufficient bonds to be approved by the County Board, that the said contract be completed on or before October first, 1891, and the time for the completion of said contract is hereby extended to October first, 1891.

Signed HENRY MINER.

Dated this 27th of November, 1890.

Resolution covering the building of the Hazelhurst and Newbold wagon road, presented and considered.

On motion of Supr. Moran, the said resolution be amended by striking out the words "unanimously," and that a majority report of the committee having charge of the building of the Hazelhurst and Newbold road showing that the said road has been completed according to contract will be sufficient.

Ayes—Suprs. Briggs, Bonach, Clark, Crofoot, Kelley, Miner, Moran, Tripp and Wubker—9. Noes—Suprs. Coon, Jenne and Wheeler—3.

Motion carried.

On motion of Supr. Moran the following resolution was adopted as amended.

Resolved by the County Board, that the committee to look after the building of the new road in the

Town of Newbold and Hazelhurst, are hereby instructed upon the completion of said road to inspect the same and if found to be according to the contract made with George Kelley, for the building of the same, to accept the same and they are further instructed to fix and fix the amount due for any work or material furnished outside of said contract, and that said committee are further instructed to report to the chairman of this County Board, who together with the clerk are instructed to issue orders for the amount of said contract, together with any amount which may be due said George Kelley by reason of any extra work outside of said contract.

Resolution offered by Supervisor E. H. Crofoot.

Dated November 23, 1890, Rhinelander, Wis.

Report of the committee on the Rhinelander-Monico wagon road, presented and considered.

Supervisor Coon moved that the report of the committee on the Rhinelander-Monico road be laid on the table indefinitely.

Motion lost by the following vote: Ayes—Supervisors Coon, Jenne and Wheeler—3. Noes—Supervisors Bonach, Briggs, Clark, Crofoot, Kelley, Miner, Moran, Tripp and Wubker—9.

On motion of Supr. Moran, the report of the committee on the Rhinelander-Monico road be spread on the record in full and the same adopted.

Motion carried by the following vote: Ayes—Supervisors Bonach, Briggs, Clark, Crofoot, Kelley, Miner, Moran, Tripp and Wubker—9. Noes—Suprs. Coon, Jenne and Wubker—3.

Report of committee on the Rhinelander-Monico wagon road.

To the Honorable County Board of Supervisors of Oneida county, Wis.

Gentlemen:—We the undersigned committee appointed by the chairman to look out a suitable route for a highway between the city of Rhinelander and Monico Junction in Oneida county, respectfully submit the following report as to the nature of the soil and quality of timber that grows thereon. We found that the Town of Pelican has now a good suitable road from Rhinelander to the section corners of Sections 15-17-21 and 22, in Town 55, North of Range 10 East. Your committee began at the above point and followed the section line between Sections 15 and 22, 14 and 21, 13 and 21, in Town 55, North of Range 10 East, and Sections 18 and 19, in Town 56, North of Range 11 East. Attached is the lay of the county as found following the above lines, also half mile running south between sections 19 and 21, Town 56, North of Range 11 East.

Beginning at the section corners of sections 16 and 17-20 and 21, Town 55, North of Range 10 East, running thence East on the section line 200 paces high land covered with small poplar and spruce, surface of the ground level. 200 paces tamarac swamp covered with small tamarac. 100 paces high land, level surface covered with small poplar and spruce. 100 paces on second 80 rods, 10 paces high land, and paces low ground. Second 100 paces crossed creek about 16 feet in width, and balance of this 80 rods found open hay marsh. On the third 80 rods, found open hay marsh with creek about 12 feet wide. On the last 80 rods of this mile, we found all open marsh with no timber.

On the first 80 rods of the second mile, we found hard land covered with small timber, white birch and hemlock, surface of the land level. The balance of this route we found good hardwood country until we reached the section corners of Sections 13-11, 22 and 21, Town 55, North of Range 10 East. The next mile is mostly all tamarac swamp covered with small tamarac timber. The mile running East on the section line between sections 18 and 19, Town 56, North of Range 11 East, is all tamarac swamp, covered with small tamarac. Running thence south one acre. Between sections 19 and 20, in Town 56, North of Range 11 East, found 50 rods of tamarac swamp, covered with tamarac, and balance of half mile good hardwood land surface level.

The committee thinks that this highway can be built in a first-class manner for the sum of two dollars per rod, and the same will open up a good country both to the interest of the county and the city of Rhinelander.

B. MORAN, JOHN MEYER, S. KELLEY, Com.

On motion of Supr. Wubker, the committee having charge of the layout of the Rhinelander-Monico road are hereby instructed to make out an award of damages covering the lay out of said road, and file such award of damages with the county clerk before this Board adjourns sine die.

Motion carried.

Apportionment of the tax levy for 1891, taken up and considered.

On motion of Supr. Coon the board of supervisors went into committee of the whole on the matter of the equalization of the tax levy for 1891.

Proposition of G. H. Clark, supervisor, covering the basis of the equalization of the tax levy for 1891, presented.

On motion of Supr. Moran, the proposition of Supr. Clark, covering the basis of the equalization of the tax levy for 1891, be adopted and made as follows: Motion carried by the following vote:

Ayes—Supervisors Bonach, Briggs, Clark, Coon, Crofoot, Kelley, Miner, Moran, Porter, Tripp and Wubker—11.

Noes—Supr. Wheeler and Jenne—2.

Proposition of Supr. G. H. Clark, covering the basis of the tax levy for 1891.

To the committee on equalization of taxes of Oneida county.

Gentlemen:—I wish to submit to you the following figures of equalization and percent of taxes, for your consideration.

Town Assessed value Equalization per cent.

Adams 225,563.00 \$ 270,520.32 2

Hazelhurst 259,227.00 1,042,091.24 24

Newbold 196,221.00 1,131.00 1

Pelican 76,041.00 570,520.32 21

Rhinelander 1,052,219.00 1,102,081.24 24

Schoepke 78,273.00 115,937.28 26

Sugar Camp 253,225.00 225,623.64 26

Woodboro 449,215.00 625,623.64 18

Total \$3,661,276.00 \$2,861,576.00 100

G. H. CLARK, Supr.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

BANKS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
of Rhinelander.
Capital \$50,000.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Bank Corner Davenport and Stevens Street.

MERCHANTS STATE BANK,
Capital \$50,000.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Brown Street Rhinelander Wis.

ATTORNEYS.

S. H. ALBAN,
Attorney at Law.
Collections promptly attended to.
Office to Merchants State Bank building.

S. S. MILLER,
Attorney at Law.
Collections promptly looked after.
Office over First National Bank.

L. J. BILLINGS,
Attorney & Counselor.
Rhinelander, Wis.

A. W. HELTON,
Attorney at Law.
Special attention paid to domestic law and contracts.
Rhinelander.

PAUL BROWNE,
Attorney at Law.
Collections a Specialty.
Rhinelander, Wis.

PHYSICIANS.

T. B. MCINDOE,
Physician & Surgeon.
Office Corner Brown and Davenport Streets.

F. L. HINMAN,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office in the Hinman Building, Davenport St.
Rhinelander, Wis.

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WOMEN SHOULD WEAR

the ULTRA—the new shoe for women—because they are made on scientific shoe principles. Made over lasts that have been modeled from the human foot. Made to give comfort—to retain their shape—and of the very choicest material that money can buy. \$3.50 is the one standard price you pay for—

THE ULTRA SHOE.

This style represents our "Walking Foot," designed from the true lines of the material foot. For absolute comfort this boot has no equal.

\$3.50 per pair.

Spafford & Cole.

This Store is always changing....

There is always something new.

CRUSOE'S BARGAIN DEPARTMENT STORE.

We have had a very successful Silk Sale; and our January Muslin Underwear Sale is running its third week of popularity in basement. Now we are showing up the Spring Wash Goods in the 1900 styles. Prints, Gingham, Zephyrs, Colored Gingham, Batistes, Percalés, Madras Cloths, etc.; and we are just placing on sale the new medium grades in Dress Goods Suitings. They have all the new year's newness and attractiveness of design and effect and are better values than have hitherto been offered.

Dress Goods.

Twenty Pes school suitings, double fold 30 inches wide in checks and plaids worth to 15c. special per yd. **10c**

Wool Suitings.

Twelve Pes all wool suitings, 38 to 42 inches wide, checks, plaids and stripes in blue, brown or grey combinations, all odd pieces and sold regularly at 50c per yard. To close them out we put the price per yard at... **25c**

Skirtings.

Nine Pes imported and domestic skirtings wool and wool mixtures, variety patterns and designs, regular price 50 to 65 cents. Our special closing price... **39c**

Fur Collarettes.

The Annis Furs.

The Annis factory has sent us a nice little assortment of collarettes in assignment to be sold quick and cheap as is usual at this season. You can get the nicest of collarettes—the best make in the world—at nearly half price. Fresh from the factory. Come and see them.

LADIES' JACKETS.

A few left—the better grades—at half price.

Embroideries and Laces.

200 pieces new 1900 designs.

NEW

Crashes Neckwear Towelings
Colored Dotted Mulls Linens
Percalés Napkins Fancy Linings

Bits of Local Gossip

Peers & Co. lead them all.
Try the fresh Butter milk at French's restaurant.
G. Peck was a business visitor at Monico last Tuesday.
N. A. Coleman, of Eagle River, was a visitor in this city last Saturday.
A. M. Rogers was a visitor at Three Lakes the latter part of last week.
M. Raymond transacted business at Hurley the latter part of last week.
Arlie Steverwright was up from Monico to spend Sunday at home.
F. Walters left Monday for Jeffers, to assist in the building of the new mill.
Charles Chase was down from his Hazelhurst Junction camp to spend Sunday.
Miss Jennie Nims was numbered among the sick the latter part of last week.
J. McParthlin, agent for the Menasha Wooden Ware company, was in the city last Friday.
The best ladies' shoe for \$1.00, all new styles, can be bought at Fendou's.
George Davis, of Dulley, spent Tuesday and Wednesday in the city visiting friends.
Frank Bryette left last Tuesday for Minneapolis, to be absent several days on business.
A. M. Rogers sold a fine large pair of draft horses last Saturday to John Hanson, of Monico.
Dan Shaw, a lumberman of Lac du Flambeau, was a business visitor in the city last Friday.
Charles Bell left Saturday for Armstrong Creek to remain a few days, the guest of his mother.
Mrs. Frank Davis left last Friday for Bismarck, where she will visit friends and relatives.
This weather makes one wish for a fur coat to wear. Get prices at Fendou's.
Miss Gertha Vosberg is entertaining a sister from Oshkosh, who arrived here last Friday.
Owen Ryan, foreman in Langley & Anderson's camp, is down for a few days' visit with friends.
James Walsh, a retired Stillwater lumberman, was a business visitor in the city the first of the week.
I. Zelewski and daughter Agnes went to Antigo, to consult a physician as to the young lady's health.
Miss Ollie Quandt visited her mother at one of the Brown-Robbins Lumber company's camps last Sunday.
Mrs. Frank Tichnor, of Menomonee, Mich., was in the city the latter part of last week, the guest of L. N. Tichnor.
Axel Lindergren left Friday for Arlor Vitae, being called there on business. He returned home Monday.
Pillsbury's best flour and Pillsbury's breakfast foods are always fresh at Fendou's.
Martin Lally came down from Tom Doyle's camp last Thursday to attend a meeting of the Catholic Foresters.
Tom Moore, who for some time has been suffering with rheumatism, is able to be about and is on the road to recovery.
Squire's orchestra is in receipt of new music which will be played for the benefit of the public in the near future.
Paul Stoke, of Wausau, was in the city the latter part of last week, renewing old acquaintances and making new ones.
D. H. Vaughn, Chas. Vaughn and Emmet Crowe left Thursday last for Three Lakes to do some surveying for the county.
W. D. Harrigan purchased a logging team from Clark & Lennon last Saturday, which he sent to Manitowish the same day.
Mrs. Mat. Cox, of Woodboro, came over last Friday evening for the purpose of having some dental work done the following day.
A. C. Keyes, of Oshkosh, traveling agent for the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, was in the city last Thursday on business in connection with that line.

C. Fredrickson has taken the lead.
Mrs. A. J. Damon left Tuesday for Three Lakes to visit friends for a few days.
You are invited to examine the new line of children's shoes just opened at Fendou's.
Miss Gertrude Allen returned to her home in Marinette last Saturday, after a month's visit, the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. W. Crusoe.
Miss Katherine Nash left last Friday for Grand Rapids, Wis., where she will remain a few weeks.
Hon. C. C. Yawkey, of Hazelhurst, was in the city the latter part of last week on business connected with his extensive lumbering interests.
A. M. Rogers sold a fine large draft horse last week to George O'Donnell, a representative of the Atlas Lumber company, formerly of this city.
WANTED—Pulp wood. The highest price paid for same loaded on cars C. & N. R'y. Inquire at Fendou's.
The nicest and latest in ladies' shirt waists for the coming season will be shown the last of the week at Fendou's.
Mrs. VanSlate and daughter Eloise came over from Hobson Saturday last to remain over Sunday, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Diller.
The Clark & Lennon Hardware store will be open to patrons this (Thursday) morning.
O. A. Edwards left yesterday for State Line, where he will do some sealing for the Menasha Wooden Ware company.
Andy Wilson left Monday for Wausau, where he will remain for a few days before going to Portage City, Mich., where he will erect a mill for the Murray Manufacturing company.
The members of the Rhinelander Woman's club have made another liberal contribution to the city schools in the way of some beautiful pictures for school room decorations.
Misses Marcelle and Blanche Harrigan, of Tomahawk, came over last Saturday evening to remain a few days, the guests of their friend, Miss Bulah Chase.
The Gilkey & Anson Lumber company, of Merrill, are buying a great deal of hemlock and tamarack timber along the Pelican river, which will be sent to Merrill in the spring via the river route.
Howard Gillette, who has been connected with the Central barbershop for the last two years, left this week for Woodruff, where he has purchased the barber shop formerly owned by W. Utley.
Mrs. Robert Cook and J. E. Reed, of Ironwood, and Samuel Reed, of State Line, were here last Thursday to attend the funeral of Frank Conway.
Mayor Brennan, wife and children left last Thursday for Milwaukee and Green Bay, remaining until Tuesday, the guests of friends and relatives. With the mayor, the trip was one of business and pleasure combined.
Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Thompson were down from Langley & Anderson's camp at Black Oak Lake last week to attend the funeral of Mr. Thompson's brother-in-law, Frank Conway, held last Thursday.
Mr. and Mrs. John Murphy, of Berlin Falls, Mass., and Mrs. T. Slattery, of Grand Rapids, Wis., are being entertained at the home of Mrs. Jack Henry. The visiting ladies are sisters of Mrs. Henry's.
C. W. Worth, of Antigo, one of the managers for D. H. Hammel & Company was up the latter part of last week to consult with A. M. Rogers on matters pertaining to the local end of their extensive business.
WANTED—All those suffering with piles to try a box of Cornwell's Ointment. Money refunded if it fails to cure. Call on or address G. B. Cornwell, old hospital building, Rhinelander, Wis. Mail orders promptly filled.
The Farm Journal is chock full of gunnison and has the largest circulation of any farm paper in the world. It is good everywhere. We offer it in connection with our paper to advance paying subscribers, that is both papers at the price of the New North Star paper one year, and the Farm Journal nearly a year (remainder of 1900, and all of 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904), both for \$1.50. Pay in advance—that's all.

Special religious services are being held at the M. E. church this week and are being very well attended. The pastor of the local church is being assisted by Rev. W. A. Peterson, a Methodist divine from Antigo.
Carlson & Anderson's delivery team participated in another lively run-away last Saturday. This is run number five for the same team in the last few months. No damage resulted.
Fred Wilcox, who has been busily engaged in cutting and hauling pine timber near the red bridge for Wilcox, Hanson & French, completed his contract last week. He cut 217,000 feet, which was hauled to Lake Creek.
W. T. Island, a representative of the Oshkosh Furniture company, came up last Friday, remaining a day or two on business and pleasure combined. While here he was entertained at the home of C. W. Clatterton.
A social was given at the Sixth ward home of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Dunn last Monday afternoon and evening by the ladies of the Fifth and Sixth wards for the benefit of the Catholic church. A neat little sum was realized by the ladies.
Geo. Clayton has employed a number of men who are busily engaged in removing the hot-water pond in Boom lake in order that more space can be had for the storage when the mill is rebuilt and renews operations next spring.
Geo. Flagstad, of Minocqua, has accepted a position in the merchant tailoring establishment of A. C. Danielson. Mr. Flagstad is a violinist and a first-class musician. He will pull the bow in the local orchestra and is a good addition to that musical organization.
The robin snap last week brought out the heavy wearing apparel. It called our attention to the fact that for a number of years, no city in Wisconsin can compare with Rhinelander. Fur coats worth a hundred dollars or more are ready as numerous as the hair on any one of them.
Miss Flora Charlton, who has been in the city the guest of her aunts, Mesdames W. L. Beers and Kate Melroe, for several weeks past, departed last Saturday for Wausau, where she will remain the guest of relatives for a few weeks before departing for her home at Richland, Iowa.
The change in the weather the past few days has caused the faces of the loggers to broaden instead of lengthen. Until the cold snap over took us, many had become discouraged and the fact had become noticeable by the drooping of their chins.
C. F. Hanson, a representative of the Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin, was in the city the latter part of last week in the interest of that excellent journal. The New North acknowledges a pleasant call. Mr. Hanson was for several years connected with the Oconto Reporter.
The local telephone exchange is being changed from the postoffice building to the new Ashton block this week. Twelve new telephones are being added to the exchange and the poles throughout the city are being braced. Three men from Milwaukee are employed in making the several changes.
T. J. Johnson, proprietor of the box factory west of the North-western depot returned Tuesday morning, after several days' visit in Chicago, on business connected with his industry. The factory was closed during Mr. Johnson's absence, but will resume operations in a day or so.
E. O. Brown had the misfortune to be kicked by an unruly horse last Saturday evening, receiving quite an ugly gash over one of his eyes. He was assisting in loading his driving horse into a car on the Northwestern road to be shipped to Antigo, having sold it to parties in that city. After the accident occurred, Mr. Brown went to the office of Dr. Packard and had the wound dressed. The injury is not of a serious nature.
The city council holds its regular meeting next Tuesday evening, when the lighting question will unquestionably be disposed of and settled definitely. The business men of the city should make it a point to attend and register their kicks if they have any coming. That is the time to do it and not wait until after the council takes action and then grumble and find fault. The mayor and members are certainly trying to give the people an opportunity to be heard and if they are not, it is no fault of the city dad.

Last Saturday afternoon and evening a social was given at the Fourth ward home of Mr. and Mrs. C. Faust by the ladies of the Third and Fourth wards for the benefit of the Catholic church. The ladies by their efforts realized the sum of \$120 above expenses. Those present enjoyed the time immensely.
The third of a series of club dances, being given by the young men of the city, came off at the New Grand opera house last Friday night. In the neighborhood of forty couples participated in the evening's merriment and all present report a most enjoyable time. The inspiration was furnished by Squire's orchestra.
The Farm Journal is cream, not skim-milk, and just the paper for the man who keeps cows. It goes nearly five years, remainder of 1900, and all of 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904, to every subscriber, new and old, to the New North who will pay a year ahead. Both papers for the price of one. Pay up.
City Attorney Billings has made a report to the city council informing them that he has secured a clear title to the strip of land near the pumping station known as Mill lot D. The council some time ago authorized the purchase, providing the title could be secured and now that it has the deal will be consummated at once. The purchase price was \$200. The land will be used by the city for the purpose of piling lumber thereon, etc.
City Clerk Carr and Adam Schlessmann were business visitors at Monico the latter part of last week. Mr. Carr entertained many listeners with his store of "fish" stories. It is understood that his face will be welcomed there whenever it is convenient for him to call. A story teller, our city clerk takes the palm. He is equally at home with the Swedish, French and German dialect and can cause the most sanctimonious face to wrinkle with merriment.
George McLeod, superintendent for the Fred W. Upham Lumber Co., Chicago, at their logging headquarters at Elton, Langlade county, was in the city last Friday on his way to Rice Lake, Barron county, to spend Sunday with his family. He is also after eight teams for use in the camps. The firm is paying \$60. per month for team and driver and \$100. for double team and driver. The company is logging 5,000,000 feet this winter, which consists almost entirely of hardwood. In the camps and mill together, almost 150 men are given employment.

Henry S. Fackler, our enterprising blacksmith, has employed two more men to assist him in his work. Mr. Fackler intends to build a large shop as soon as the weather permits.
F. A. Dennett has sent several masons here from Port Washington, who are now at work laying the foundation for the large engine and boilers for his big plant.
John Meikalski has received a lot of nice new goods and now has his place of business well filled with general merchandise. He invites his friends to call and see him.
The loggers here are hustling now hauling in logs and if the weather keeps cold for a few weeks longer, they will get out the 3,000,000 feet contracted for.
B. S. Feller is busily engaged in getting out building material for the new hotel which will be erected here in the spring.
Frank Kasza and Miss Bielzycka, both of this place, were united in marriage last Thursday. Congratulations are in order.
C. H. Lasey left today for Antigo to engage some men for the Wisconsin Chair company, of this place.
Card of Thanks.
We the undersigned, wife and daughter of the late Frank Conway do hereby tender our sincere thanks for the kindness and many expressions of sympathy shown us in our affliction. Especially do we thank the Modern Woodman order for their kindly offices.
Mrs. FRANK CONWAY.
Miss DIANE CONWAY.
Rhinelander, Wis., Jan. 25, 1900.
IN MUNICIPAL COURT, Oconto County.
To JAMES KEAY:
You are hereby notified that a summons and garnish has been issued against you and your property garnished to satisfy the demand of the Rhinelander Iron Company, a corporation amounting to Forty-six dollars and forty-nine cents. Now unless you shall appear before Paul Browne, Municipal Judge of Oconto County, at the office of the Municipal Judge in the City of Rhinelander, in said county, on the 27th day of February, 1900, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, judgment will be rendered against you and your property sold to pay the debt.
Dated this 20th day of January, 1900.
J. T. HAZAN, Clerk.
RHEINLANDER IRON COMPANY, Plaintiff.
LOCAL TIME TABLES.
Minneapolis, St. Paul & South Ste. Marie R'y
EAST BOUND.
Atlantic Limited.....1:55 a. m. Daily
WEST BOUND.
Pacific Limited.....1:55 a. m. Daily
Season modulation.....7:00 a. m. Tues. Sat.
See line trains arrive and depart from C. & N. R. Y. depot in Minneapolis and Union Depot, St. Paul, on and after Nov. 19, 1899.

Close connections for Tomahawk, Eau Claire, Duluth, Marinette, Monominee, Wausau, Stevens Point, Madison, Chicago and beyond and all points on Wisconsin Central R'y.
Pitt Pray, Agent.
Chicago & Northwestern R'y.
NORTH BOUND.
No. 11—Daily.....2:50 a. m.
No. 17—Ashland Mail and Express.....12:55 p. m.
SOUTH BOUND.
No. 4—Daily.....11:22 p. m.
No. 12—Ashland Mail and Express.....11:11 a. m.
H. C. B. DYER, Agent.
RHEINLANDER LODGE No. 212, F. & A. M.
Stapleton Block.
Regular communications First and Third Tuesdays of each month.
C. H. WOODMAN, E. S. S. S. SECRETARY, W. M.
RHEINLANDER CHAPTER No. 74, E. A. M.
Stapleton Block.
Regular communications Second and Fourth Tuesdays of each month.
A. TAYLOR, Sec. M. H. RAYMOND, H. P.
FLAMBEAU LODGE No. 75, K. of P.
Parker Building, Brown St.
Regular Communication every Friday.
E. F. PARKER, K. of P. and S. S.
N. T. BALDWIN, C. C.
LAWAY TENT No. 1, K. O. T. M.
Rhinelander.
Regular review every alternate Wednesday, commencing August 15. Visiting Sir Knights welcome.
A. A. BROWN, Com.
C. H. B. DYER, Record Keeper.
I. O. O. F.
Court Jacinto, 1975.
Meetings at 1:30, 3:00, 6:15, 8:00 and 9:00 P. M. on 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, 31st of each month.
E. A. BROWN, C. R. S. H. STONE, R. S.
QUESTIONS FOR WORKINGMEN.
Will You Answer Each One Fairly to Yourself and to the Principles You Represent?
Do you use tobacco?
What brand of pipe have you in your pocket?
Is it made by a Trust?
Will you take the trouble to find out?
If you find it is made by a trust will you buy it?
Will you be consistent?
Will you help destroy a trust?
If you find the tobacco you are using is made by a trust will you buy one of the following brands of pipe tobacco in place of what you are now using? Will you paste this list in your hat and tell your friends about it? Gold Rope, King, Bolt, Rice and Shine and Thrasher.
All of the above brands are made by Union Labor in a Union shop at Union prices, by the Wilson-McCallay Tobacco Co., of Middletown, Ohio.

We are Taking Inventory This Week

But our store is not closed.

We will have Something to say later on.

LEWIS HDW. CO.

Merchants State Bank Building. RHEINLANDER, WIS.

NEW NORTH.

REINLANDER PUBLISHING COMPANY.
RHINELANDER. - WISCONSIN.

A WEEK'S RECORD

All the News of the Past Seven Days Condensed.

HOME AND FOREIGN ITEMS

News of the Industrial Field, Personal and Political Items, Happenings at Home and Abroad.

THE NEWS FROM ALL THE WORLD

CONGRESSIONAL.

The senate on the 23d listened to speeches by Senator Pritchard (N. D.) against the proposed tariff discriminating amendment to the North Carolina constitution, and by Senator Turner (Wash.) against the administration's policy in the Philippines. Senator Baughman (Utah) introduced a resolution for an investigation into polygamy in the United States or any of its possessions was denied. The house was in session early 40 minutes and nothing of public importance was done.

On the 24th majority and minority reports were made in the senate in the case of Senator Quay (Pa.), the former against giving him a seat and the latter in favor of seating him. The Philippine question was discussed and Senator McPherson (Iowa) spoke on the discrimination of polygamy. In the house the time was devoted to the Roberts case, speeches being made by Mr. Taylor (O.), Mr. Latham (Me.) and Mr. Roberts himself. A bill for the election of senators by a direct vote was favorably reported.

In the senate on the 25th the urgent deficiency appropriation bill (H. R. 24548) was favorably reported, and a resolution asking information as to the Cuba treaty was passed. In the house the time was occupied with speeches on the Roberts case. A bill making service in the Spanish war sufficient to remove the disabilities against those who aided or abetted the rebellion was favorably reported. A treasury appropriation bill was passed in the senate on the 26th. Senator Hanna (O.) introduced a bill to give congressional recognition of the National Association of Manufacturers. In the house the bill was passed by a vote of 25 to 23. Mr. Jones (Wash.) introduced a bill to give soldiers who served in Cuba \$200 and those in the Philippines \$250 bounty. A favorable report was made on a bill to permit ex-confederates who fought in the Spanish war to receive pensions.

DOMESTIC.

The visible supply of grain in the United States on the 23d was: Wheat, 26,559,000 bushels; corn, 11,144,000 bushels; oats, 2,055,000 bushels; rye, 1,212,000 bushels; barley, 1,229,000 bushels.

Two negroes were shot to death and two white men fatally wounded in an attempt to arrest a negro at Macon, Ga. Final estimates made by the department of agriculture give the wheat crop of 1900 at 25,000,000 bushels, value \$310,245,000; corn crop 2,075,142,000 bushels, value \$292,210,110.

The United States supreme court has refused an injunction against the Chicago drainage canal officials.

Two miners named Kraft and Sweet dropped nearly 2,000 feet in a mine at Houghton, Mich., and were instantly killed.

Secretary Gage has sent to congress an estimate of \$5,572,000 as the cost of collecting the customs during the next fiscal year.

The first 500-foot steel steamer ever built for the great lakes was launched at Lorain, O.

Internal revenue receipts for the six months of the present fiscal year have been \$121,793,155, an increase of \$10,457,635 over the corresponding period last year.

The navy department has received information that the grave of John Paul Jones, the revolutionary hero, has been discovered in Paris.

It is reported that France will send 5,000 troops to Madagascar, fearing British invasion.

The Glasgow steamer Ardarchu was sunk in a collision in Vineyard sound, Mass., and James Henderson, engineer, and Fred Dove, second mate, were drowned.

Militia officers from 17 states met at Indianapolis to consider national guards laws.

Thomas Ferguson and Miss Elfrida Hollenbeck were drowned at Jamestown, N. D., while skating.

The Texas legislature met in special session in Austin to raise the state tax laws.

Fire in Teton county, Mont., destroyed ten square miles of range and burned four ranches.

The official census of Puerto Rico shows that there are 577,000 inhabitants on the island. Ponce has 25,000 and San Juan 24,000.

Famed Peter Mayers, convicted of the murder of Michael Harnay and John Lambert, was hanged at Somerset, Pa.

The towns of Ward and Lafayette, in Colorado, were almost entirely swept away by fire.

Secretary of the Navy John D. Long has been elected president of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence society.

The remains of 41 soldiers who died of yellow fever in Cuba were interred at Arlington cemetery in Washington.

In a dispute over a lumber deal John Jenningsfield and his son, Jerome, were killed by John Jagg near Rogersville, Ala.

The steamer City of Pekin arrived in San Francisco from Manila with the bodies of 125 soldiers.

John Smith was devoured by wolves a short distance from a logging camp near Presque Isle, Mich.

Charles Reed and Nolan Armstrong, embryos, who were terrorizing the town of Colburn, Mont., were shot dead by Sheriff Eder.

Commander Walcott, of the Gloucester, was presented a sword at Washington.

Sixty-four families were made homeless by a fire in a tenement building in Chicago.

Gen. Corbin announces that contributions received since the closing of the Lawton fund have swelled the total amount to \$93,320.

The one hundred and forty-first anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns was celebrated in various portions of the country.

The transport Pennsylvania sailed from San Francisco with \$1,500,000 in currency and gold for troops in Manila.

One thousand armed Kentucky mountaineers arrived in Frankfort to see justice done in the gubernatorial contest between Taylor, the incumbent, and Geibel, who seeks to unseat him.

Flames destroyed property valued at \$200,000 at Fredonia, N. Y., and Alice Huntington and Warren L. Bretzkegi were burned to death.

Five men were killed by the explosion of a car of dynamite in a railroad wreck near Wilkesbarre, Pa.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Thomas Lacey, aged 134 years, died on a farm near Jacksonville, Ill.

John Potter Stockton, ex-United States senator and attorney general of New Jersey from 1877 to 1882, died in New York, aged 73 years.

Alfred Watts, the inventor of crystal gold, used in dentistry, died in Brooklyn, N. Y., of old age.

A call has been issued for the prohibition national convention at Chicago on June 27.

Brig. Gen. Charles W. Squires died suddenly at his home in St. Louis, aged 60 years.

Indiana republicans will hold their state convention at Indianapolis May 10 and 17.

Henry A. Hazen, aged 55, one of the chief forecasters of the weather bureau, died in Washington from injuries received by a fall from his bicycle.

Brig. Gen. T. H. Stanton, U. S. A., former paymaster general, died in Omaha, aged 65 years.

Mary Wright Curwen, distinguished for leadership in promoting the formation of women's clubs, died in Cincinnati.

The California legislature will meet in extra session on the 29th inst. to elect a United States senator to succeed Stephen M. White.

Mrs. Phoebe Chestnut died in Washington, Ind., aged 101 years.

Charles W. Walton, a former congressman and for 25 years a justice of the Maine supreme court, died at Portland.

Mrs. Phoebe Doty Hedges died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Jeannette Morris, in Summit, N. J., aged 101 years and 6 months.

West Virginia democrats will hold their state convention at Parkersburg on June 6.

Former Gov. Jones Wolf, of the Chickasaw nation, the last of the full-blooded Indian governors, died at Denison, Tex.

David M. Magee died at his home in Oxford, O., aged 89 years. He originated the famous Poland-China breed of hogs in 1840.

The president and Mrs. McKinley observed the twenty-ninth anniversary of their wedding.

FOREIGN.

American troops defeated 600 Filipinos at Taal, province of Batangas, taking the town. Gen. Schwan has occupied Santa Cruz, on the south shore of Laguna de Bay, and the opposition of the rebels is now practically ended in Cavite and in part of Batangas province.

Sixty thousand coal miners in Bolivia are on a strike.

Definite advices of the results in Natal are lacking. It is believed the British are finding every step of the attempted advance to Ladysmith most desperately resisted by the Boers. Failure of Gen. Buller to advise the war office in London has caused some alarm lest his forces had met with a reverse. It has been learned from authentic sources that the Boers late between \$5,000 and \$9,000 men in the field.

A Manila dispatch says that the Americans have occupied Santa Cruz, on Laguna de Bay, Laguna province. It was reported many insurgents were concentrated there, but the town was found deserted.

Floods in Japan destroyed thousands of houses, 170 vessels, and killed 150 people.

In a dispatch to London Gen. Buller admits his inability to get past the Boer lines holding the road to Ladysmith. He promises a night move, as though the burghers could not do such deadly work with their rifles when it is dark. There has been hard fighting for several days, in which the Boers have held their own and checked the British advance with slight loss.

All but two powers have filed a written agreement to maintain the open door in China.

A dispatch received in London says that Gen. Warren has captured Spion Kop, the Boer stronghold near Ladysmith, after fierce fighting, and another telegram says the movement to relieve Ladysmith has failed, rendering the British line of retreat endangered.

France has abolished the Catholic order of assumptionists. This is the most violent anti-Catholic measure taken in France for 20 years.

Gen. Otis reported to the war department that the western coast of the island of Panay is now open for trade. He also reports several minor engagements with the Filipinos, in which the American arms were successful, and the departure of Gen. Joseph Wheeler and his daughter for the United States.

Puting, the nine-year-old son of Prince Tuan, has been appointed emperor of China.

Rear Admiral Schley was given a brilliant entertainment by the American residents in Buenos Ayres.

Gen. Otis reports that Gen. Schwan has defeated southeast of Laguna de Bay what is probably the last considerable force of Filipinos remaining in one command, with small loss to him and heavy loss to the enemy.

Scotland's oldest minister, Rev. Dr. Nixon Montrose, died in Edinburgh at the age of 87 years.

Since the taking of Spion Kop by the forces under Gen. Warren nothing relating to the war has been made public by the British war office. Gen. Woodgate is among the many to lose their lives in the last big battle. Anxiety is not allayed, as Gen. Buller's army must cross 15 miles of battlefield held by strongly entrenched Boers before reaching Ladysmith.

The dowager duchess of Schleswig-Holstein, mother of Empress Augusta Victoria of Germany, died in Dresden, aged 75 years.

A large unknown vessel, thought to be American, went ashore on Foxhall Point, in Bay St. George, N. E.

MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 27. Wheat—No. 1 northern, 65¢; No. 2 northern, 64¢; No. 3 northern, 63¢; No. 4 northern, 62¢; No. 5 northern, 61¢; No. 6 northern, 60¢; No. 7 northern, 59¢; No. 8 northern, 58¢; No. 9 northern, 57¢; No. 10 northern, 56¢; No. 11 northern, 55¢; No. 12 northern, 54¢; No. 13 northern, 53¢; No. 14 northern, 52¢; No. 15 northern, 51¢; No. 16 northern, 50¢; No. 17 northern, 49¢; No. 18 northern, 48¢; No. 19 northern, 47¢; No. 20 northern, 46¢; No. 21 northern, 45¢; No. 22 northern, 44¢; No. 23 northern, 43¢; No. 24 northern, 42¢; No. 25 northern, 41¢; No. 26 northern, 40¢; No. 27 northern, 39¢; No. 28 northern, 38¢; No. 29 northern, 37¢; No. 30 northern, 36¢; No. 31 northern, 35¢; No. 32 northern, 34¢; No. 33 northern, 33¢; No. 34 northern, 32¢; No. 35 northern, 31¢; No. 36 northern, 30¢; No. 37 northern, 29¢; No. 38 northern, 28¢; No. 39 northern, 27¢; No. 40 northern, 26¢; No. 41 northern, 25¢; No. 42 northern, 24¢; No. 43 northern, 23¢; No. 44 northern, 22¢; No. 45 northern, 21¢; No. 46 northern, 20¢; No. 47 northern, 19¢; No. 48 northern, 18¢; No. 49 northern, 17¢; No. 50 northern, 16¢; No. 51 northern, 15¢; No. 52 northern, 14¢; No. 53 northern, 13¢; No. 54 northern, 12¢; No. 55 northern, 11¢; No. 56 northern, 10¢; No. 57 northern, 9¢; No. 58 northern, 8¢; No. 59 northern, 7¢; No. 60 northern, 6¢; No. 61 northern, 5¢; No. 62 northern, 4¢; No. 63 northern, 3¢; No. 64 northern, 2¢; No. 65 northern, 1¢; No. 66 northern, 0¢; No. 67 northern, 0¢; No. 68 northern, 0¢; No. 69 northern, 0¢; No. 70 northern, 0¢; No. 71 northern, 0¢; No. 72 northern, 0¢; No. 73 northern, 0¢; No. 74 northern, 0¢; No. 75 northern, 0¢; No. 76 northern, 0¢; No. 77 northern, 0¢; No. 78 northern, 0¢; No. 79 northern, 0¢; No. 80 northern, 0¢; No. 81 northern, 0¢; No. 82 northern, 0¢; No. 83 northern, 0¢; No. 84 northern, 0¢; No. 85 northern, 0¢; No. 86 northern, 0¢; No. 87 northern, 0¢; No. 88 northern, 0¢; No. 89 northern, 0¢; No. 90 northern, 0¢; No. 91 northern, 0¢; No. 92 northern, 0¢; No. 93 northern, 0¢; No. 94 northern, 0¢; No. 95 northern, 0¢; No. 96 northern, 0¢; No. 97 northern, 0¢; No. 98 northern, 0¢; No. 99 northern, 0¢; No. 100 northern, 0¢.

A TERRIBLE CRIME.

Bloody Deed Committed by a Cincinnati Farmer.

MURDERS WIFE, SON AND DAUGHTER.

Settled Fire to the House and Stolidly Awaited Cremation, But Is Taken Out by Police—Was Suffering from Dementia.

Cincinnati, Jan. 27.—In an "over the Rhine" tenement Sunday, Charles Bartruff, a tanner, murdered his wife, his son Carl, aged five; his daughter, aged three, and then tried to set the house on fire by overturning the hot stove and piling furniture on it. The skulls of all the victims were crushed with a blunt instrument. No one saw the deed, but his perpetrator. He remained in the burning room until arrested by the police. His intellect was of the lowest type, and he suffered from dementia, which he seems to have inherited from his father, who died by suicide. His son Carl was an imbecile.

NEW COALING STATION

Admiral Watson Reports Taking Possession of the Harbor of Manila for the Navy.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Admiral Watson reports that he has taken possession of the Isabella coaling station, and established a marine garrison there under command of Lieut. Long. A short time ago, feeling the need of a coaling station for the use of smaller vessels in the Philippine archipelago in the southern islands remote from Manila, Admiral Watson dispatched a vessel to look into the conditions at Zamboanga, where the Spaniards had maintained a garrison and a small coaling station for many years. It was found upon investigation, however, that the harbor at that point was not suitable for naval vessels, owing to shallow water, and attention being directed elsewhere, a small but perfectly protected and deep harbor was found in Basilan Island, where the Spaniards had already established a coaling station.

IS FAVORABLE TO GOEBEL.

Van Meter, Democrat, Given Berry's Seat in the Kentucky Legislature.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 27.—Van Meter, of Fayette county (dem.), was given the seat of Henry S. Berry (rep.) by a vote of 51 to 45. The majority report from the committee was in favor of Mr. Berry, all the members of the committee, with the exception of Mr. Rawlins, being republicans. Mr. Rawlins presented the minority report, which was adopted. The vote on this contest has been pronounced by both democrats and republicans as being an accurate forecast of the vote on the gubernatorial contest.

Building Collapses.

Denver, Col., Jan. 27.—One-half of the three-story building at 1437 and 1439 Lawrence street, occupied by W. A. Hoyer & Co., wholesale druggists, collapsed Saturday, the three floors above the street level, with their contents, dropping into the basement. The city building inspector, after a hasty examination of the ruins, said that the building had been overloaded, causing the joists to break. Hoyer said that the firm carried a stock worth about \$125,000, and that its loss would not fall short of \$50,000.

Seeks for Soldiers.

San Francisco, Jan. 27.—A monster consignment of cotton socks designed to clothe the feet of United States troops now in Manila has reached here from Philadelphia, and will be forwarded to the Philippines by the next transport going out. There are 200,000 pairs of socks in all, and they filled two freight cars.

Oppose the Canal.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 27.—The New York State Republican Editorial Association, composed of editors of newspapers in the smaller cities, towns and villages of the state, at their meeting adopted resolutions antagonistic to the expenditure of \$2,000,000 for the improvement of the state canals.

Lincoln's Partner Dead.

San Francisco, Jan. 27.—Charles Malby, who for three years was associated in business with Abraham Lincoln at Waynesville, Ill., is dead, aged 55 years. He was born in Vermont, and during an active life occupied many positions of public trust.

Carlisle Accused of Murder.

Madrid, Jan. 27.—The gendarmes have unearthed a Carlisle arsenal in a house in Valencia, capital of the province of that name, and seized 100,000 cartridges and a large quantity of arms. Six Carlises who are implicated fled across the frontier.

Say Bryan Will Accept.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 27.—The populists of Texas publicly announce that Hon. W. J. Bryan will accept the nomination of that party for president if it is tendered him.

Found in the River.

San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 27.—Fred Lee, a prominent insurance agent of this state, was found dead in the river here. He was probably murdered. The affair is a mystery.

Death of a Southern Jurist.

Jackson, Miss., Jan. 27.—Judge Thomas J. Wharton, one of the oldest and most prominent jurists of the state, died Sunday.

GONE TO HIS REWARD.

Rev. Richard Haney, Oldest Active Methodist Minister in the World, Passes Away.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 27.—Rev. Richard Haney, the oldest active Methodist minister in the world, whose name is a household word in every Methodist home in Illinois, died suddenly early Saturday morning at Altona, aged 88 years. He will be buried in Peoria Tuesday, after funeral services at Altona and Monmouth. Dr. Haney for 25 years held the position of presiding elder of this district and his voice has always been prominent in the councils of the church. He was a survivor of the old days of muscular Christianity and with him died the last of a sturdy race of men who shaped the religious thought of this country half a century ago. Dr. Haney, although 88 years of age, was conducting a revival or "protracted meeting" at the time of his death. The exhausting labors of revival work undoubtedly proved too much for a system whose once splendid strength had been weakened by age and at the end of Thursday evening's session he retired to rest, never to wake again.

Dr. Haney was born in Ohio in 1828 and as soon as he left school prepared himself to enter the ministry. In 1850 he came to Illinois and united with the Illinois Methodist conference. At that time there was but one conference in the entire state, but in 1851 a reorganization of the state was known as the Peoria conference, latter known as the Peoria and Illinois conference. With this Mr. Haney at once united and was afterward made presiding elder. During the war he was an active abolitionist and an ardent adherent of Lincoln, whose warm personal friend he had been for many years. At the second of the central Illinois conference in 1882 he was a resourceful preceptor the president to proclaim the freedom of the slaves. It passed and was the first action of the kind taken by an ecclesiastical body. He was chaplain of the Sixteenth Illinois during the civil war and in 1865 was chaplain of the department of the G. A. R.

DIES SUDDENLY.

Phil Armour, Jr., Passes Away at Montecito, Cal., After a Sickness of Twenty-Four Hours.

Pasadena, Cal., Jan. 27.—News has been received of the sudden death of Phil D. Armour, Jr., at Montecito, near Santa Barbara. Young Armour was ill but 24 hours, and his death was due to congestion of the lungs. He was 31 years of age. He left Chicago three weeks ago in excellent health.

A special train was engaged to take relatives and friends from Pasadena to Santa Barbara. On the advice of his physician, P. D. Armour, Sr., father of the young man, did not go, his health being delicate. Mr. Armour is standing the shock well.

Famous Hacer Dead.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 27.—Imp. Canalemas, the famous racehorse owned by J. B. Haggin, died Sunday from vertigo. He was by Hermit, dam Fusse by Maysan, and was a full brother of St. Balize, who won the English derby in 1883, and sold at that time for \$100,000. He was bought by Haggin for \$15,000. Enright having purchased him eight years before at Tattersalls, New York, from the English owners for \$12,500. He was 17 years of age, and sired some most useful horses on the turf.

A Valuable Discovery.

Hot Springs, S. D., Jan. 27.—W. R. Bond and P. M. Hughes, of Custer, have discovered on the southern slope of Harney peak, five miles east of Custer, a 40-foot ledge of the finest quality of onyx and kaolin, or china clay. The vein of clay is 15 feet wide, and the quality is said to be the best. It is used for the manufacture of fine porcelain. The United States imports 25,000 tons annually, principally from France. This is said to be the largest body of kaolin in the United States.

Rich Birthday Gift.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 27.—Miss Jennie Murphy, 19 years old, a daughter of former United States Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., of Troy, had an unusual birthday celebration on Wednesday. On coming down to breakfast in the morning she found under her plate a check from her father for \$100,000. The young woman during the day received many congratulations and several other handsome presents from her friends.

Calls an Election in Utah.

Salt Lake City, Jan. 27.—In compliance with the revised statutes of the state of Utah, Gov. Wells has issued a proclamation calling an election to be held on Monday, April 2, for the purpose of electing a representative in the Fifty-sixth congress to fill the vacancy now existing because of the exclusion of Roberts.

Death of a Midgert.

McLeanboro, Ill., Jan. 27.—William McNabb, the smallest man in Illinois, died here Saturday morning of pneumonia, aged 49 years. He was 34 inches tall and weighed about 55 pounds. He was born and reared in this county.

Maerum Starts for United States.

Paris, Jan. 27.—Charles E. Maerum, former United States consul at Pretoria, left for Cherbourg, intending to sail from that port for New York on the American line steamer St. Paul, which left Southampton at noon.

Fire in Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 27.—A large four-story brick building, occupied by McKusick, Copelin & Mitchell, confectioners, on Second avenue north, was destroyed by fire Saturday night, the total loss being about \$120,000.

Blizzard in Texas.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 27.—All south and central Texas is being visited by a very severe blizzard, which increases in severity, and from present indications will be the worst blizzard of the winter.

WILLIAM KEPT TAR.

An Elevator Boy Who Was a Regular Gustatory Budget for the House.

Monday morning. The passenger in the elevator of the large apartment house sniffed the air. "Smells to me, William," she said, "I smell cabbage."

"Yes'm," replied the elevator boy. "The Ferguson's, on the third floor back, is cooking 'em for dinner."

Tuesday afternoon. "If I'm not mistaken, William, there is a strong odor of mutton here."

"Yes'm. They're havin' mutton for dinner at the Welkersons', on the next floor, about halfway back."

Wednesday. "William, where does that smell of onions come from?"

"Comes from the Clippings', ma'am. Their company's gone, and they don't have no meat to-day."

Thursday evening. "I think I notice a flavor of soap in the atmosphere, William."

"Yes'm. The Brinkmeyers is doin' their washin'. They do that every two weeks."

Friday. "Who's having fish to-day, William?"

"The Swallowers, on the fourth floor, the Biddlecombes, on the Shadlocks, on the second floor, and the Joneses, on the third floor, are going to have turkey, but they ain't begun to cook it yet."

"Do you know what we are to have for dinner, William?"

"Yes'm. Cold meat an' terrapin—but I won't tell anybody, ma'am"—Chicago Tribune.

Artificial Sight.

A Russian inventor has perfected an electrical apparatus, which he claims will enable the blind to see. This will bring much happiness to those who have defective eyesight. Another great discovery which will bring much happiness to those who have defective eyesight is the discovery of the St. Louis, Mo., which has been discovered in St. Louis, Mo. It has made a world wide reputation for itself as a certain cure for such ailments as indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness and malaria, fever and ague.

A Suggestive Name.

Mr. Dukane—There is one thing to be said in Gen. Kitchener's favor. Mr. Gaswell—What is that?

"A man with that name should have no difficulty in getting the name of the enemy."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

"Take Time by The Forelock."

Don't wait until sickness overtakes you. When that first feeling, the first warning of incipient blood are manifest, take Hood's Sarsaparilla and you will rescue your health and probably save a serious sickness. Be sure to get Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

THE GREAT PURGATIVE

SAZER'S 3 EARED CORN

These, excellent, corn will produce the best growing, yielding in 100 days 100 bushels per acre. It is a new variety, and is the best of the kind ever raised in the U. S.

It is a new variety, and is the best of the kind ever raised in the U. S.

It is a new variety, and is the best of the kind ever raised in the U. S.

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WAS A DISASTER.

British Movement Against Spion Kop Meets with Crushing Defeat.

Gen. Buller Withdraws His Troops to the South Bank of the Tugela River.

Sends a Long Dispatch in Which He Gives His Reasons for the Retreat.

He Says Nothing of Casualties, But Boer Report Declares British Left 1,500 Dead on the Field.

One Hundred and Fifty Prisoners Are Taken on the Mountain—Other News.

London, Jan. 22.—Gen. Buller says that Warren's troops have retreated south of the Tugela river. The Boers say that the British lost 1,500 killed Wednesday. It is believed here that this includes the wounded. The Boers also claim that 150 of the English troops surrendered at Spion Kop.

London, Jan. 22.—Gen. Buller's dispatch to the war office states that Spion Kop was abandoned on account of lack of water, inability to bring artillery there and the heavy Boer fire. Gen. Buller gives no list of casualties. His whole force withdrew south of the Tugela river with the evident intention of reaching Ladysmith by another route.

Following is the text of Gen. Buller's dispatch, dated Spearman's Camp, Saturday, January 21, 6:10 p. m.:

Buller's Dispatch.
"On January 21 Warren drove back the enemy and obtained possession of the southern crest of the high table land extending from the line of Action Hill and Horse's Head to the western Ladysmith ridge. From then to January 22 he remained in close contact with the enemy. The enemy held a strong position on a range of small kopjes stretching from north to south across the plateau from Action Hill, through Spion Kop, to the left bank of the Tugela.

"The actual position held was perfectly tenable, but did not lend itself to an advance, as the southern slopes were steep and Warren could not get an effective artillery position, and water supply was a difficulty.

Attack on Spion Kop.
"On January 23 I assented to his attack on Spion Kop, a large hill, indeed a mountain, which was evidently the key of the position, but was far more accessible from the north than from the south. On the night of January 22 he attacked Spion Kop, but found it very difficult to hold, as its perimeter was too large and water, which he had been led to believe existed in the extraordinary dry season, was found very deficient. The crest was held all that day against severe attacks and a heavy shell fire.

Praise for the Troops.
"Our men fought with great gallantry. I would especially mention the conduct of the Second Camerons and the Third King's Rifles, who supported the attack on the mountain from the steep side and, in each case fought their way to the top, and the Second Lancashire Fusiliers and Second Middlesex, who manfully maintained the crest throughout the day of January 23, and throughout the day equally well on the 24th.

Force Withdrawn.
"I reached Warren's camp at five a. m. on January 25 and decided that a second attack upon Spion Kop was useless and that the enemy's position was too strong to allow me to force it. Accordingly I decided to withdraw the force to the south of the Tugela. At six a. m. we commenced withdrawing the train, and by eight a. m., January 25 (Saturday), Warren's force was concentrated south of the Tugela without the loss of a man or a pound of stores.

"The fact that the force could withdraw from action touch-in some cases the lines were less than 100 yards apart with the enemy in the manner it did, I think, sufficient evidence of the morale of the troops, and that we were permitted to withdraw our cumbersome and mule transport across the river, 50 yards broad, with 20 foot banks, and a very swift current, unmolested, I think, proof that the enemy has been taught to respect our soldiers' fighting powers."

Casualties Estimated.
London, Jan. 22.—The war office does not give any idea of the casualties in taking and holding Spion Kop, but a report from the Boer headquarters, near Ladysmith, via Lourenzo Marques, says that 1,500 British dead were left on the battlefield. This number is thought to include the wounded.

If Boer reports are to be accepted, the abandonment of Spion Kop was due to the inability of the British to resist the Boer attack, the Boers carrying the first trenches and taking 150 prisoners.

A Boer Report.
Boer headquarters, Madder Spruit, Upper Tugela, Wednesday, Jan. 21, Midnight, via Lourenzo Marques, Thursday, Jan. 22.—Some 200 Boer fighters from the outposts on the highest hills of the Spion Kop group rushed into the larger saying that the kop was lost, and that the English had taken it. Reinforcements were ordered up, but nothing could be done for some time, the hill being enveloped in thick mist. At dawn the Heidelberg and Carolina contingents, supplemented from other commandos, began the ascent of the hill. Three sharp, precipitous projections, faced the Boer positions. Up these the advance was made. The Boers were left under the first terrace of rocks. Sealing the steep hill, the Boers found that the English had improved the opportunity and entrenched be-

ly. Between the lines of trenches was an open veldt, which had to be rushed under a heavy fire, not only from rifles but of liddite and shrapnel from field guns.

British Surrender.
Three forces ascended the three spurs co-ordinately, under cover of fire from the Free State Krupps, a crew and a big maxim. The English tried to rush the Boers with the layoret, but their infantry went down before the Boer rifle fire as before a scythe. The Boer investing party advanced step by step until two in the afternoon, when a white flag went up and the 150 men in the front trenches surrendered, being sent as prisoners to the head laager. The Boer advance continued on the two kopjes east of Spion kop. Many Boers were shot, but so numerous were the burghers that the gaps filled automatically. Toward twilight they reached the summit of the second kopje, but did not get further. The British maxims belched flame, but a wall of fire from the maxims held the English back. Their center, under this pressure, gradually gave way and broke, abandoning the position.

The prisoners speak lightly of the bravery of the burghers, who, despising cover, stood against the skyline edges of the summit to shoot down the Dublin fusiliers, sheltered in the trenches. Firing continued for some time, and then the fusiliers and the light horse, serving as infantry, threw up their arms and rushed out of the trenches.

The effect of the abandonment of Spion kop by the English can hardly be gauged as yet, but it must prove to be immense.

Feeling of Deep Gloom.
London, Jan. 22, 4:15 a. m.—The week has opened with the utmost gloom for the British public, and the reaction is all the stronger because of the high hopes that were reposed in Gen. Buller's turning movement and of his announcement that there would be "no turning back." At the very moment when Dr. Leyds is being received as an honored guest in the highest circles on the continent, Great Britain has to face the worst disaster in a campaign thus far disastrous. Open talk is heard of the absolute necessity of abandoning Ladysmith to its fate, while Lord Roberts reverts to the original plan of an advance over the Orange river upon Bloemfontein.

To Ladysmith the disappointment must be very bitter. A dispatch from the Boer laager, near the town, dated January 21, describes the garrison as "very evidently preparing a desperate coup in order to effect a junction with Gen. Buller's advancing army." It may be regarded as a certainty that, in the confident hope of early relief, Sir George White has lately been issuing extra rations, and this fact has given rise to an exaggerated idea as to the length of time the provisions would last. Even should it be decided to send Gen. Buller reinforcements and to attempt to reach Ladysmith by a movement through the still more difficult country east of Colenso, it is extremely doubtful whether the garrison could hold out long enough, as such a movement would occupy at least a month.

Should Send More Troops.
All the editorials this morning breathe the spirit of calm determination. Not one will allow that any reverse could deter the country from the object it has set itself to attain, whatever the sacrifices which may be involved. The Times says: "Heavy or light, the thing has to be done and the government ought to prepare for the immediate dispatch of 20,000 men and to take steps to send yet another 20,000, if these should be needed. The hopeless attempts to carry on the campaign with four widely separated columns, each unequal to its task, must be abandoned for a concentration of force and of purpose."

Very Frank Criticism of the Government.
However, is beginning to be heard even in quarters that have hitherto refrained. The Daily Mail boldly throws all the blame upon Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Lord Lansdowne and Lord Wolseley. It points to President Lincoln's dismissal of Simon Cameron from the post of secretary of war as a precedent for "getting rid of incompetent ministers."

Mafeking Relieved.
Lorenzo Marques, Delagoa Bay, Jan. 26.—It is reported on good Transvaal authority that Mafeking was relieved Tuesday, January 23.

Dr. Jameson Wounded.
Head laager, near Ladysmith, Thursday, Jan. 25, via Lourenzo Marques, Jan. 26.—It is reported here that as the result of "Long Tom's" practice on Monday Dr. Jameson was wounded in the leg.

Will Not Seek Peace.
Berlin, Jan. 22.—The Deutsche Tages Zeitung publishes an interview with Dr. Leyds which represents him as having said: "The war will certainly last a very long time. The Transvaal will decidedly not be the first to seek peace, and will refuse any proposals on the basis of the status quo."

London, Jan. 22.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Mail says:
"Dr. Leyds is a popular lion here. He is being welcomed with an enthusiasm ordinarily extended only to most favored envoys. I have ascertained from unimpeachable evidence that he is trying to induce Germany to mediate."

To Postpone the Games.
London, Jan. 22.—Oxford and Cambridge, after consultation, have decided that it would be better to postpone the return field games with Harvard and Yale until 1901, principally owing to the difficulty of arranging a date suitable to both sides.

Destroyed by Fire.
San Jose, Cal., Jan. 22.—The works of the Electric Improvement company were destroyed by fire Saturday morning. The loss is estimated at \$100,000; insurance, \$50,000.

CROOKS ARE SLAIN.

A Brace of Safe Blowers Killed by Quincy (Ill.) Officers.

AN ACCOMPLICE IS BADLY WOUNDED.

Believed to Be the Men Who Have Been Robbing Buildings and Loan Societies—Bank at Deerfield, Wis., Plundered.

Quincy, Ill., Jan. 22.—Quincy police officers killed two expert safe blowers, supposed to be from Chicago, and wounded another badly. The tragedy included a running fight through a hotel, in which the armed burglars were pursued by the officers. The men are believed to be the same as recently operated in Galesburg, Freeport and other Illinois cities, making specialty of cracking safes in building and loan association offices.

On January 6 the safe in the office of the Adams County Building and Loan association was blown open at the noon hour, and cash and securities amounting to \$20,000 taken. Saturday two men came to Moerk's hotel and registered from Kansas City. The proprietor recognized the handwriting as the same as that of two men who came here January 3 and whom he afterwards suspected as crooks. He warned the police, and when one went out he was shadowed by Detective George Koch. The stranger acted oddly, and the officer finally appeared, showing his star and asked the suspect to go to the station and explain himself.

Is Shot Dead.
The man drew a pistol and pointed at the officer's heart, but as he did so Koch flashed his own and fired four shots. Three took effect in the throat, shoulder and lung, and the man fell dead instantly. This was Saturday night at 11 o'clock, in front of the Newcomb hotel. Meanwhile the officers had examined the luggage of the suspected man, and found it included burglar tools, skeleton keys, dynamite sticks and nitroglycerin. When the other two men returned to the Moerk hotel at two o'clock in the morning they learned of the tragedy and found the hotel surrounded by officers. They ran into the hotel saloon and loaded their revolvers with care. Then there was a running fight in the hotel corridor.

One man reached the street, pursued by Chief of Police John Ahearn. He turned to fire, and as he did so Ahearn sent a bullet crashing through his skull. He died in a few minutes. The third man was shot on the stairs by Officer Chambers and tank to the floor with a broken hip. He was captured, but refused to say who his accomplices were.

The men were all well dressed, had diamonds and other jewelry and plenty of money. Skeleton keys were on all of them. When the two men came here January 5, they registered as J. M. Burt and H. E. Crowley. Saturday Burt was registered as C. H. Rogers. From letters on him it appears he also has the name of C. H. Prince, of Chicago, and has a woman in Des Moines. The wounded man refuses to give his name. In a note book one of the men was memoranda of the location of several buildings and loan association offices, including the one burglarized three weeks before. The men are believed to be three of the best workers in the country.

Bank Is Looted.
Madison, Wis., Jan. 22.—At Deerfield, 15 miles east of here, the H. B. Fargo company's bank was entered early Saturday morning by burglars, who secured \$4,100. Thirty pounds of silver money was taken. The burglars pried open the front window and got into the vault by cutting through the masonry. The safe was cracked with nitroglycerin. Some of the paper money was destroyed and left behind. There is no clue. The bank was protected against burglary by \$20,000 insurance, and the depositors are not worried. It is expected to close Saturday.

MAY SUCCEED DIAZ.
President of Mexico Indicates Gen. Reyes as His Choice for His Successor.

Laredo, Tex., Jan. 22.—Regarding the report that President Diaz, of Mexico, had designated his successor as president of the republic, it is stated on authority of Mexican officials that President Diaz has expressed a wish that Gen. Bernardo Reyes succeed to the office when he retires therefrom. Gen. Reyes, recently appointed minister of war of Mexico, was for years governor of the state of Nuevo Laredo, and has long been a favorite of the Mexican president. He is very popular with the foreign element, owing to his energetic and progressive state-manship. The report current here does not indicate an early succession, but that President Diaz will be reflected and enter upon the term beginning in December next and use his influence in behalf of Gen. Reyes when the latter becomes a presidential candidate.

Town Nearly Destroyed.
Paris, Ill., Jan. 22.—Fire almost totally destroyed the town of Ramsey, several miles south of this city, Sunday. Loss, \$25,000; insurance, \$10,000.

French Nationalists Routed.
Paris, Jan. 22.—The election of 59 senators resulted in a practical rout for the nationalists, only three out of their 23 candidates being elected.

Honor for Dr. Hansen.
Berlin, Jan. 22.—The prince regent of Bavaria has conferred the order of St. Michael, first-class, on Dr. Hansen, the explorer.

THE MINERS' CONFERENCE.

Both Sides in the Controversy Apparently Ready to Make Some Concessions.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 22.—The delegates to the conference between the miners and operators who remained in town over Sunday spent the day lounging about the hotels and talking the situation over. There were no meetings of a formal nature. Surface indications are that both sides stand ready to make some concessions, and the probability is the first meeting of the joint scale committee after the delegates have talked the situation over to-day will result in each side giving out a hint of what these concessions are. The final outcome of the matter, as predicted by those who have attended other conferences, is that the operators will pay a few cents per ton more than their first offer of nine cents advance, the miners will come to the screen agreement remaining as it is at present, and the Illinois miners will come into the double standard agreement now in force in the three other states of the competitive field.

In order to arrive at this settlement a sufficient amount of pressure will be necessary to bring the Illinois miners into a compact of this kind. The miners of that state are making money and have a large sum available for a defense fund. These conditions do not exist in all of the other states, and the influence needed to make Illinois accept a return of the screens must come from the delegates representing the miners in Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania. Illinois operators are a unit in the desire to go back to the double standard. In this they are backed by their colleagues from other states, and as the majority generally rules, the logical conclusion forces itself upon the observer that Illinois must yield the point. The miners, especially those from Illinois, who outnumber the delegations from other states, said they despair of effecting an agreement at this convention. They say that an advance of even 25 cents a ton and the reinstatement of the double standard of measurement would mean a reduction to them, and that they would rather remain out of work an entire year than accept the double standard.

WEATHER BUREAU SERVICE.
Agricultural Committee of the House Considering the Matter of Its Reorganization.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The report of the house committee on agriculture on the bill to reorganize and improve the United States weather bureau states that this measure is designed to inaugurate an ideal merit system. The report says in part:

"The aim is to make ability and industry the basis of promotion, and to prohibit the advancement of employees by means of political or other influence, which has proved so demoralizing to the public service.

To briefly summarize the salient features of the proposed law, it may be said that it appoints appointments among senators, representatives and delegates without regard to their political faith, and it provides that candidates shall be nominated under such conditions as will render it difficult, if not impossible, to effect the permanent appointment of the promotion of an unfit person, and prohibits the use of political or other influence to secure promotion or appointment. It places each employee strictly upon his merits and compels him to work out his own salvation, while the present law leaves this to the will of the executive officer or the rules of a commission. It prohibits the removal of any employee for political reasons and makes the tenure of office secure so long as his services are advantageous to the government, and no longer. Without one cent of expense to the government it provides for the separation from the public pay rolls of disabled, aged or only partly efficient employees, and at the same time it provides support in their hours of need. The bill entirely abolishes the most advanced branch of civil service as operated by many executive officers who have had wide experience in the public service, and who are earnest in their desire to maintain either the existing laws on the civil service or an improvement upon them."

Will Advance Prices.
Toledo, O., Jan. 22.—Manufacturers of baby carriages and children's wagons will soon advance prices. Representatives of various manufacturers held a secret meeting here Saturday, at which a 25 per cent. increase was agreed upon. Those interested deny any plans of forming a combination, but say a uniform advance is necessitated by increased prices of iron.

Strike Continues.
Troy, N. Y., Jan. 22.—It is hardly edged here, and the continuance of the strike against the United Traction company causes much suffering as well as inconvenience. The time set by the company for its employees to return to work expired at noon Saturday.

Expect Trouble in China.
Wuhan, Jan. 22.—A serious view is taken in diplomatic circles here of the situation in China. The New Free Press thinks that other powers will follow the example of France and send war-ships to protect their subjects.

Kills Three.
Detroit, Mich., Jan. 22.—A special from Battle Creek, Mich., to the Journal says a Chicago & Grand Trunk locomotive blew up at Edwarburg, killing engineer, fireman and conductor.

Senate Clerk Dies.
Washington, Jan. 22.—C. C. Morrow, for a long time one of the executive clerks of the United States senate, died here Sunday, aged 53 years. He was a native of Missouri.

Battery Trial Begun.
Louisville, Ky., Jan. 22.—The trial of State Senator S. B. Harrell, charged by Col. John H. Whalen with securing money under false pretenses, was begun here.

Wedding Anniversary.
Washington, Jan. 22.—The president and Mrs. McKinley observed yesterday the twenty-ninth anniversary of their wedding.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Died of Paralysis.
Miss Edith S. Litter, known professionally as Edith Lamonte, and considered the most beautiful woman Wisconsin ever produced, died of paralysis at her home in Trempealeau, where she was born 22 years ago. She possessed a fine soprano voice, and traveled in this country and Europe in burlesque and light opera until two years ago, when stricken with paralysis. She was for years one of the most popular figures on the burlesque stage.

Governor's Appointments.
Judge N. A. Gilson has been appointed by Gov. Scofield as the head of the state tax commission to succeed the late Gen. Michael Griffin, and appointed Col. W. J. Anderson, the governor's private secretary, as a new member of the tax commission. The governor also appointed D. B. Starkey, of the Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin, as his private secretary to succeed Anderson.

Shot Himself.
While the judge was charging the jury in the Campbell murder case in Oshkosh the report came from the town of Rushford that Ed Loker, one of the important witnesses for the state, had shot himself. Relatives were notified and quite a sensation was created by the announcement.

Two Boys Drowned.
Two children, Harold Standell, aged six, and Frank Murphy, aged five, were drowned in the river at Fond du Lac. The latter was a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Murphy, of Chicago, and was visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Clark, of this city.

Children Drowned.
Frankie Murphy, aged five years, son of J. E. Murphy, of Chicago, and Harold Standell, aged six years, son of John Standell, of Fond du Lac, were drowned in Fond du Lac river, near the Wisconsin Central depot. The bodies were recovered.

Indians May Vote.
Judge Goodland, of the Outagamie circuit court, rendered a decision in Appleton confirming the rights of Oneida Indians residing on allotted lands on the reservation in Outagamie county to vote at general elections.

The News Condensed.
Charles Schultz, late of the Ninety-fourth New York volunteer infantry, and an inmate of the national soldiers' home near Milwaukee, was found dead in bed in La Crosse.

Joea Fuller, aged 80, an eccentric character, who has run a ferry across the Wisconsin to Lincoln many years, died in Stevens Point from injuries received in falling on the ice.

Fred Wadell, a clam digger at Lynxville, found a pearl worth \$1,000.

F. E. Finney, for four years steward at the Northern hospital for insane in Oshkosh, has been asked to resign by the state board of control, and will leave February 1. Arthur Allen will succeed him.

Rev. D. H. Cheney, who was shot a few weeks ago by a sneak thief in Racine, has recovered sufficiently to resume his pastoral duties. His wife is also nearly well.

Mrs. Morris Pratt died at Whitewater, aged 73. She and her husband had been leaders among the Spiritualists in the state for many years.

Rev. Vincent Lewandowski, aged 60, former pastor of St. Vincent's church, died suddenly on a street car in Milwaukee.

Albert Hunt, of Superior, who shot and killed John K. Parrish in Petersburg, Va., has been acquitted.

The rapid increase of highway robberies and burglaries in Racine has caused unusual alarm among the inhabitants of the community.

Mrs. Albert Groth, of Portage, gave birth to triplets, all boys.

John Nertz, 57 years of age, a veteran of the Mexican and civil wars, died in Glenwood from injuries received by falling down a flight of steps.

The next Shelbygan county fair will be held in Plymouth September 3, 4, 5 and 6, and \$2200 will be paid for racing purses.

During a marriage ceremony at St. Luke's church in Two Rivers Joseph Hietrich, aged 74, died of apoplexy while sitting in his pew.

The jury in the Jacobs-Porching breach of promise case in La Crosse gave the plaintiff \$300.

Fire destroyed the cheese factory, dwelling house adjoining, and the ice house belonging to Zwitkey & Schmidt in Friendship.

Over 200 cases of measles have been reported in one school district in Racine.

Leroy W. Seer, charged with having embezzled \$17,600 from the Goodrich Transportation Company of Milwaukee, was arrested in New York.

The dates for holding the annual mid-winter fair in Janesville have been charged from March to February 23, 24 and 25.

FUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

Misses—"Have you washed the fish?" Bridget—"Sure, mum, an' what's th' use? Isn't it right out at th' water, mum?"—Ohio State Journal.

Teacher—"What happens when a man's temperature goes down as far as it can go?" Smart Scholar—"He has cold feet, ma'am."—Christian Register.

"Say, I never heard two men told such exactly opposite views on the same point. Who are they?" "Professional medical experts."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Singleton—"Do you agree with the doctors who consider kissing dangerous?" Benedict—"Oh, yes." Singleton—"What dread effect do you think is likely to arise from it?" Benedict—"Marriage."—Pearson's.

Harduppe—"You advertise that you buy books. What'll you give me for this one?" Dealer—"We don't want anything less than a whole library." Harduppe—"Well, this is my whole library."—Philadelphia Press.

Professor—"Mr. Drove, I am astonished that you cannot remember any of the quotations called for in to-day's lesson. Can you recollect any quotation of any kind?" Student—"Yes, sir. 'Any fool can ask questions.'"—Boston Transcript.

Secker—"That's quite a fine horse you've been buying. What have you named him?" Seagman—"Great Bargain." Secker—"Ah! Great Bargain, eh? Then it was another of your shrewd investments?" Seagman—"Oh, that had nothing to do with the name. I call him Great Bargain because my wife can drive him."—Boston Courier.

This conversation took place at the public library. "Can you tell me where the genealogical office is?" asked the pleasant-faced old woman of the polite colored attendant. "Genealogical room, ma'am? Yes, ma'am. The genealogical room is up one flight, ma'am, and the logical room is up two flights, ma'am. Yes, ma'am."—Boston Journal.

SOUTH AFRICA'S PLAGUES.

At Katswago Boats Devoured by Anti-Humanes of the Underpest.

South Africa imports hides, wool and mohair, and the ranchmen would reel in riches were it not for the various pests that decimate his flocks and herds. The most deadly one is the rinderpest, a cattle plague which in the last ten years has been slowly creeping from Central Africa southward, leaving a wake of whitened bones. In traveling through Natal I saw 20 oxen lying dead about a spring where they had tumbled one over the other, so suddenly had the disease attacked them. It was almost impossible then to get an untinged piece of steak at a restaurant, though the proprietor resented any such charge, and a plethoric German traveler who called in a loud tone for "roast rinderpest" in the railroad cafe at De Aar Junction, Cape Colony, had to be picked up in fragments. Dr. Koch and other eminent specialists tried in vain to stop this plague. The country is now recovering from it slowly.

Another pest is the tsetse fly, an insect resembling our common house fly, but three times as large. Its bite will kill a horse, cow or any other domestic animal in about ten days, but, strange to say, does not affect a wild animal or a human being. A less dangerous but more troublesome pest is the white ant, which is about one-quarter of an inch long and ubiquitous in many parts of the country. They live under the ground, and can only be routed by killing the queen, which sometimes reaches the size of one inch in length. This insect is particularly harassing in Rhodesia. At Bulawayo my traveling companion inadvertently left his boots on the floor after turning in at night, and he arose next morning to find the uppers carefully separated from the soles.

"Lucky you didn't leave your clothes on the floor," was the hotel keeper's only consolation. These ants will eat through anything but metal, and for that reason much of the building is done with corrugated iron. The ant hill is one of the conspicuous landmarks in traveling over South Africa.—Mistake's.

France Outside of Paris.
To get a correct idea of the French nation one must abandon Paris and get out among the people of the provinces. Paris is a sickle of rottenness, but the people who dwell outside that modern Gomorrah are sound and upright and patriotic, living wholesome and useful lives. When you get out in the rural districts, a charming sight is presented of beautifully cultivated farms, each farm being as trim and neat as a flower garden. There is not a foot of waste land to be seen. The first thing that strikes a stranger is the profusion of fruit. Nowhere can be seen more luscious grapes, peaches and grapes.—Washington Post.

A City Built of Lead.
The name "Leadville, Col." does not imply that the dwellings and paving are made of lead, but there is a city in Africa where that mineral is used successfully for building purposes. Lyra is the town of this rather extensive town, which has over 200 buildings built of pure lead. Three very fine public buildings, with beautiful ornamentations, have been constructed from pure lead. Besides durability the cheapness of the mineral is a great consideration. Thus the construction of any of these very elaborate buildings never exceeds the cost of \$20,000.—N. Y. Herald.

Plenty of Lions at Chicago.
There is a man in Connecticut who is building an ark and preaching that the world is soon to be visited by another flood. When he gets ready to purchase his supply of lions, says the Chicago Times-Herald, he will find the stock at the Lincoln park zoo "both elegant and complete."

